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THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
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A Ball Room Idyl.

She dropped this rosebud half an hour ago,
While gliding through that witching waltz of Strauss;
I saved it from the destruction that, below
The ponderous feet of Phillips and his spouse,
Tell me, sweet rose, before your petals fall,
Does my love know I love her best of all?

Another waltz. And as I feared, again
That chattering noodle, Briggs, her vis-a-vis,
He's rich, though rather passe; and it's plain
He loves her; that the very blind could see.
How graciously she listens to his drawl!
Ah, can she know I love her best of all?

I never told her how her winsome face
Comes to my thoughts amid the whole day through;
I never ask her if there is a place
In her young heart where I'm remembered too.
Yet watching her I lean against the wall,
And tell my soul I love her best of all.

Now halts the music for a little space,
And seated, see, she gathers daintily
Her gown's gay folds aside, to make a place,
A place for Briggs. By Jove, she beckons me!
My queen, I come! Now let what may befall,
I know she knows I love her best of all.

* * * * * * *

The sun still dawn steals up to the whitening
The lights are out, the music dumb and dead,
Beneath the stars together, she and I,
An hour ago, what was it that we said?
Strange gladness thrills my heart as I recall
Her whispered words: "I love you best of all."

WM. M. MAYS.

The Village Mystery.

BY MAUDE HILTON.

She was an old woman when I first saw her as a child, she was an old woman twenty-five years before, my father said, when a total stranger she took up her residence in our village—she might have been seventy then—so far as appearance went, but in the intervening years she had seemingly grown no older.

Infinitesimally small wrinkles about her eyes and on her forehead clustered thickly together, and her lower jaw had the sunken appearance which inevitably accompanies extreme old age; but her dark gray eyes were as bright and fathomless as a young girl's and her hair as white as the driven snow and laid back in wavy abundance from her time touched face showed that whatever its color had been in her younger days it had been her greatest ornament.

She had long since been dubbed the "village mystery," and the strangers which from time to time visited our secluded little town were invariably regaled with the story of her strange existence and stranger ways, and if possible awarded a sight of her tall figure and grim visage.

Her arrival more than a quarter of a century before my time had occasioned no small commotion. The inhabitants of New England villages have a degree of curiosity that has become proverbial, and to the inhabitants of Gainsbury, not lacking in this element, the advent of the strange old woman among them was proclaimed a nine days' wonder of more than ordinary interest.

But she proved even more than this, for after many years had passed, and another generation had grown and gathered about her, she was as much of a mystery as ever.

Twice a year she paid a visit of one day to Boston, a fact learned through the stage driver who conveyed her to the railway station, and the ticket agent who sold her a ticket to that point. Her weekly supply of provisions were obtained at the village store, with no further remark than was necessary for their purchase. An old man was called in twice a year to attend to her garden, and her name was Nancy Heckert. This they knew, and no more.

The little three-roomed cottage she had bought on her arrival at Gainsbury adjoined our own property, where my father was born, and where he still lived; and while no acquaintance had ever been permitted on her part, we as her nearest neighbors, were naturally better acquainted with her ways than others.

Of what she did within doors, however, we were as much in the dark as those miles away, our knowledge being only of her outside movements.

The interior of her house, so far as an occasional glimpse through an open door or window could tell, was comfortably furnished and scrupulously clean, but the snowy curtains were seldom drawn, and the forbidding dignity of the old woman was so great that we children never had the courage to push our curiosity in the least, on the whole preferring to enjoy our romps and games as far as possible from the range of her dismally quiet abode.

When I, the eldest of our little flock, was about seven years of age, my father was taken from us, and it was about this time that a slight acquaintance sprang up between us.

I was a bright-eyed, helpful little thing, and in the burden of fighting life with four little ones at her elbow, my mother found me a willing and reliable assistant; and it was while hastening to the store for a small supply of groceries that Nancy Heckert for the first time accosted me.

I trembled a little at first at the sound of her voice, for I had never heard her speak before, but her kindly tones soon reassured me.

She was standing at her garden gate, and coming out a step or two she topped me, and raising my chin in her withered hand, she gazed long and earnestly in my face.

"You are a good little girl," she said; "continue as you have begun, and remember the words of an old woman, that God's blessing rests on the faithful child."

Her tones were strangely solemn, and even to my childish ears seemed fraught with unspeakable sorrow.

Instinctively I raised my eyes to hers, expecting to see them suffused with tears, but, although unquestionably they were quite dry; and with one other glance, as suddenly as she had at first moved towards me, she now retreated and in an instant had disappeared within the house.

For a moment I stood still watching the door and half expecting she would again come forth; but finding no such intention, and the directions for my errand, and with a long look of sweet serenity on face, she breathed her last.

There was a great stir in Gainsbury when it was found that Nancy Heckert was dead, and the little house was crowded almost to suffocation to see her remains, and to learn the contents of the will.

The village lawyer was in attendance, and as he took the document from my hand a solemn hush followed the movement.

Wills are usually of interminable length, with many trifling bequests and peculiar terms and expressions, but that one was an exception.

"I, Nancy Heckert Roberts, being of sound mind, etc., etc., do bequeath to Rachel Wilson, my next door neighbor, my entire property, which consists of the house in which I live and all it contains; I do also charge said Rachel Wilson to take particular care of a black cloth dress she will find in my cedar chest, as the buttons thereupon are of considerable value. Faithful as I have known her to be as a daughter, wife and mother, I doubt not that she will heed this request as I desire," and thus ended the strange woman's last will and testament, which would place me, if not in affluent, at least in comfortable circumstances for many a year.

A letter addressed to my name was enclosed in the same envelope which contained the will, and having seen the last offices performed over the remains of my generous neighbor, I opened and eagerly perused its contents.

"You will wonder, Rachel Wilson," it said, "when you learn that I have left you my little all; still greater will be your astonishment to discover that to you, and you alone of all those by whom I have been surrounded for years, I open the sealed book of my past life.

"But I have not watched you in vain during all these years, and if such a thing as pleasure might again occur in my life, it would be the giving of both my property and history into your faithful keeping.

"Had I been like you, a dutiful child, my life perhaps might have been different, and my eyelids closed in death by my own flesh and blood, but this I never was. Ever self-willed and wayward, at sixteen I crowned my career by eloping with a man my parents of all others abhorred the most.

"This act of disobedience broke my mother's heart. Three months later she was laid in her grave, and my father, whose light in life she had ever been, soon followed in his last long sleep.

"I was an only child and having left them, they could not live.

"The man I married was a gambler and a profligate, of which I was perfectly aware, but I loved him with all the strength of a passionate heart, and cast my young life at his feet; what that life was with such a husband may be easily imagined, and need not be described. At the end of three years his existence was terminated on the gallows, and my shame published far and wide.

"I would have died then if I could, but two sweet children raised their pleading eyes to mine, and for their sakes I put back my sorrow and lived.

"Years rolled on, and for a second time my head was bowed in shame; the son had followed in the footsteps of his father, and at the hands of the law met the penalty of his crimes

"It was harder than ever to live now, but my fair-haired, starry-eyed girl had left me for a course which I prophetically felt could not last long, and once more crushing back my grief, I kept a home in readiness for her return. After two years of waiting she came, a shadowy penitent, to breathe her last in my loving arms.

"The 'dust to dust and ashes to ashes,' of the burial service sounded like sweet music in my weary ears, longing as I then did for the restful peace of the grave; but I could not die; I was young and strong, and in spite of my trials was destined to live.

"The life of a recluse seemed the only thing left for me, and this mode of living I resolved to adopt. The rest you know, of my long and silent life in the village of Gainsbury, where even my real name was not known, and my history never learned.

"My daughter's name was Rachael, the same as yours, and your golden hair and bright eyes when you were little constantly reminded me of her, and thus I was drawn toward you, and your filial devotion to your afflicted mother touched the tenderest cord of my heart; hence it is, that on this, my seventy-fifth birthday, I make you my heir. With an humble prayer that future brightness may dispel the present shadows of your life, I close the brief history of a most unhappy past.

"NANCY HECKERT ROBERTS."

Reverentially I laid aside the touching epistle, and, as the day had arrived when I must leave the old homestead, I gathered together my few relics and took posession of the old woman's cottage.

Shortly after I bethought me of the cloth dress mentioned in the will, and sought it out from the contents of the cedar chest. The front of it was elaborately trimmed with large cloth covered buttons. One of them had become slightly loosened, and taking it off, I smartly removed its covering—a ten dollar gold piece dropped into my lap—there were forty buttons on the dress, and each covered a similar piece of money.

Nancy Heckert had taken this novel way of preserving her gold and handing it down to her strangely chosen heir.

Gleanings.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

"Now, in a chill tope she said,
"I will be Frank; 'tis true,
Although you Arab a brilliant cinch,
I do not Caffre you."

"O, lady, pause to hear my suit—
"This heart is Scot by thee."
"Nay, sir, I cannot hear your words,
For you Armait to me."

"'Tis Welsh," she added, freezingly,
"Since Siam pressed so far,
To Hindoo you no longer here;
And so, good sir, Tartar."

Bewailed the stricken man:
"I'll finish up my mad career,
And wed the Gallean."

A Chicago paper has all at once discovered that the word "butter" cannot be found in the Bible. It will next marvel that the word "saloon" is also missing.

After all the other varieties of fish were created Nature had two quarts of bones left, and in order to make use of them she built the shad and told him to go to it.

New York state ladies never forget to be courteous to strangers. When discovering a midnight burglar they always ask: "Sir, will you please explain your presence here?"

Memory is a great thing, as exemplified in Iowa the other day when a servant girl suddenly recollected, just as twenty people were sitting down to ice-cream, that she accidentally spilled arsenic in the freezer.

"Only twenty?" "Yes," she explained. "George made me promise when we were married that I would never change. I was twenty then, and I mean to keep my promise."

A little Oil City girl observed her mother measuring cloth by holding it up to her nose with one hand and reaching out to arm's length with the other. She assumed a thoughtful aspect, and after cogitating a moment, she asked: "How can you measure cloth that way? can you smell a yard?"

A light purse often makes a heavy heart.

Religious.

THE HUSBAND OF ONE WIFE.

THE MEANING OF 1 TIM., III. 2.

A bishop must be . . . the husband of one wife.

This passage has been interpreted both too strictly, and too loosely. It is doubtless too strict an interpretation, to maintain that it is unlawful for an unmarried man to be a bishop, that no candidate for this "good work" is lawfully eligible, unless he have a wife. The word "one," in this connection, seems designed to guard us against understanding the passage as having the force of a positive and universal precept. It seems also quite too lax an interpretation, to say this passage only forbids to a bishop simultaneous polygamy, or the having of two or more wives at the same time. For (The having of two or more wives at the same time has been called simultaneous polygamy, in distinction from successive polygamy, or repealed marriage after the death of a former wife. These terms are convenient; and their etymological propriety is justified by the fact, that the word polygamy literally refers, not to the plurality of wives, but to the iteration of marriage),

such an interpretation, limiting the prohibition to a bishop, would seem to imply that other christians and even according to the theory of prelatical episcopacy, other ministers too, were at liberty to have at the same time more than one wife. That polygamy, in this sense of the word, was to some extent practiced by the Jews in our Saviour's time, and even, though less freely, by the Greeks, appears to be certain. But that it was allowed in the primitive church, cannot be admitted. Does the passage, then, absolutely forbid to a bishop second marriage, or what has been called successive polygamy? This has been maintained, and is still by many; and the theory of prelatical episcopacy, which regards a bishop as, by divine right, a minister of superior rank and authority to a presbyter, has doubtless contributed to sustain this interpretation. But those who believe in the parity of the ministry, that is, that all ordained ministers of Christ are equal in rank, can see no sufficient ground for this view, can hardly fail to see strong reasons against it. (See Mat. xx. 25-27; xxiii. 8-12; 1 Pet. v. 3.) The true interpretation seems to be that which is suggested by Conybeare and Howson in a note on the passage prefixed to this article. (C. and H. Life and Epistles of Paul. Vol. II. p. 452, n. 4, Scribner's ed.) "In the corrupt facility of divorce allowed both by the Greek and Roman law, it was very common for man and wife to separate, and marry other parties, during the life of one another. Thus, a man might have three or four living wives; or rather women who had all successively been his wives." In the island of Mauritius, it is added, where the French law of divorce has been suffered to remain unrepealed, it is not uncommon to meet in society three or four men who have all been the husbands of the same woman." It was most probably against this evil custom that the apostle directed his rule in regard to the qualifications of a bishop. Any professed christian who had conformed to this loose custom, even before his convertion, would probably be regarded as disqualified; most certainly any one who had done so after he had made a profession of christianity. Such a one could hardly have a "blameless" reputation. This interpretation of the passage, which we believe to be gaining ground among the most judicious interpreters, and which obviates the most serious objections to other common views of the meaning of the passage, is alike opposed to the unscriptural Romish prohibition of marriage to all priests (Mat. viii. 14; 1 Cor. ix. 5, 1 Tim. iv. 3; Heb. xiii. 4;) and to the sacerdotal views of those high Anglicans, who are objecting to the consecration of the Rev. Ryle as Bishop of Liverpool, because he has been successfully married, it is said, to four different wives. It is difficult to avoid suspicion, that the intensely evangelical type of Mr. Ryle's known sentiments, have something to do with the objection to his occupying so prominent ecclesiastical position.

M. Eugene Reveilland, the eminent French jurist, who was converted about two years ago, is expected soon to visit this country to lay before American churches the wonderful evangelical movement in France. He will be accompanied by Rev. M. Monlleplied.

The *Athenæum* regrets, with reference to the new revision of the translation of the New Testament, to hear that the form in which all Englishmen know, and most of them use, the Lord's Prayer, is no longer to be the form which is to pass current. It will rejoice if the report, which is widely circulated, proves incorrect; "a greater calamity," it adds, "than such a change as rumor declares to be imminent it would be difficult at the present moment, to imagine."

CATHOLICS AND PRESBYTERIANS.—The Catholic *Standard* of New York, thinks the coming Pan-Presbyterian Council in Philadelphia will be merely an "exhibition of sentimental gush." The following extract is a fair specimen of its column editorial upon the future gathering:

"By way of preparation and introduction, we suppose, for the faithful and effectual discharge of its solemn religious duties, it is announced that on the evening of the day for the opening the Council a reception will be held in the Academy of the Fine Arts. Certainly this was well thought of. Nothing could be well more appropriate or becoming. The grave and reverend 'divines,' with their wives an daughters, previous to convening for the purpose of 'praying for the peace of Jerusalem,' and taking 'sweet counsel together' how they may strengthen the bands now all too weak to prevent the 'clans of Presbyterians' flying asunder and occasionally fighting like cats and dogs, will study the specimens of modern and ancient painting and statuary which the Academy of the Fine Arts contains."

Gems in Poetry and Prose.

Avarice is criminal poverty.

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths; in feelings, not in figures on a dial. We should count time by heart-throbs. He most lives who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best. BAILEY.

It is not the height to which men are advanced that makes them giddy; it is the looking down with contempt upon those beneath.

Resistance to small temptations gives strength to overcome great ones. All the moral strength which a man can gain he will sooner or later need.

A SONNET.

BY NELLIE L. GEORGE.

The sunset tints were dying with the day,
The wind's last lullaby was soft and deep,
The little birds had sung themselves to sleep,
And creeping on came twilight cold and gray.
Around was desolation—print of war—
The sadness of burned homes and dreadful prone;
While here and there a chimney, tall and lone,
Reached its imploring head to Heaven afar.
No human voice, no beauty and no life!
Yet see! Before what once had been a home,
Where hearts had loved, and prayer at eve uprose,
A slender bush, saved from the savage strife,
And lifting high, as ocean waves their foam,
One softly blushing, half-awakened rose.

Truth being founded on a rock, you may boldly dig to see its foundations, without fear of destroying the edifice; but falsehood being laid on the sand, if you examine its foundations you cause its fall.

VIRGINITY.

The Academy.

Like sunlight on a windy mountain side;
Or, on a height, snow bathed in summer air;
Or like a drifting cloud, serene and fair;
Or a white leaping fountain's royal pride
That scatters radiant gems on every side—
The nameless charm of beauty that these wear,
Undimmed by sorrow, never worn by care,
Is the sole dower of my girlish bride.
This clings to her, this sits upon her brow,
Perfumes her lips, shoots from her earnest eye,
Clothes her slight form, and gloves her warm white hand;
Methinks it makes an angel of her now,
As in the free air fearless doth she stand.
It has no name but pure Virginity.

The Mussulman writers speak of an ignorant Arab, who, being asked how he knew anything about the existence of a God, replied: "Just as I know by the tracks in the sand whether a man or a beast has passed there, so, when I survey the heavens with its bright stars, and earth with its productions, do I feel the existence and power of God."

Be not diverted from your duty by any idle reflections the world may make upon you, for their censures are not in your power, and consequently should not be any part of your concern.

We may be engaged in the work of the Lord as well with a spade or a plow in our hand, as Bible in our knees scrubbing a floor, as on our knees in the attitude and act of prayer.—*Guthrie.*

There is nothing purer than honesty; nothing sweeter than charity; nothing warmer than love; nothing richer than wisdom; nothing brighter than virtue; nothing more steadfast than faith.

In this artificial life of ours it is not often we see a human face with a heart's agony in it, uncontrolled by self consciousness; when we do see it, it startles us as if we had suddenly waked into the real world, of which this every day one is but a puppet show.—*George Eliot.*

How many human hearts, like the Arctic Pole, have an open sea around the centre, but only reachable through an almost impassible desert of ice.

Household Economy.

MACAROON CUSTARD.—Scald a quart of milk on the fire, and add to it a cup of sugar. Soften two large macaroons in a little sweet white and add to the milk. Then put in four well-beaten eggs, and stir the whole about for a moment. Then pour the custard into cups and bake in the oven in a pan half full of boiling water.

MACARONI PUDDING.—Boil half a pound Italian macaroni for twenty minutes, putting it on in boiling water, with a salt spoonful of salt; when cooked, strain through a sieve, and let plenty of cold water run over it to prevent it from sticking together. Beat up four eggs and pour them over the macaroni, one pint of milk, four table spoonfuls of sugar, grated peel of a lemon, a good tablespoonful of butter. Mix all well, and bake brown in an oven for about three-quarters of an hour.

ROGNON DE BŒUF SAUTÉE.—Take a nice beef kidney, remove all the fat and skin, and cut it in rather thin slices. Season with salt, nutmeg, cayenne and chopped parsley, and if you can get it, eschalot. Fry the slices brown over a quick fire. Then make a nice brown gravy, add a glass of Madeira, and pour it into the pan with the meat. Let it boil up, throw in a spoonful of lemon juice and a small piece of butter. Pour the whole into a dish, and arrange about it croutons of fried bread.

CUP CAKE FRUIT.—One cup of butter, two cups raisins seeded and chopped fine, four cups flour, two cups brown sugar, one cup sour cream, three eggs well beaten, one teaspoonful of soda, one of cloves, four of cinnamon. Bake slowly, and serve hot or cold with sauce.

SOUP A LA REINE.—Take all the white meat from a roast chicken, and pound it with half a teacupful of rice which has been slightly cooked. When well pounded together, add one quart of stock, salt and pepper to taste. This soup should be neither too clear nor too thick.

TAPIOCA SOUFFLE.—Soak a tablespoonful of tapioca in water for a couple of hours, set it to boil, adding powdered loaf sugar to taste, and milk till the mixture of the consistency of porridge; flavor it with grated lemon peel, work in when cold the yolks of three and the whites of four or five eggs whisked to a stiff froth; then pour quickly into a souffle mould and bake till it has well risen; serve immediately.

BALLONS D'OR.—These little French puddings are very dainty, but very rich. Take one ounce of sweet almonds, blanched and pounded smooth, three tablespoonfuls peach marmalade, or any other kind of jam, two ounces fine bread crumbs and two well beaten eggs. Beat well together, then add one ounce of butter, melted to the consistency of cream. Half fill some buttered cups with the mixture, and bake twenty minutes in a slow oven.

POTAGE COLBERT.—Add to two quarts of clear beef stock a small handful each of carrots, turnips and onions, (all cut into little diamonds or rounds) and of sprigs of cauliflower; all these vegetables must have been previously parboiled for three or four minutes in boiling water. Let all simmer half an hour; then season and add a cup of green peas, which have been previously boiled tender. Poach an egg for each person and put in the soup.

CHICKEN A LA CREME.—Cut the chicken up, stew in a pan of water until done; then make a thickening of cream or rich milk and flour, seasoning with butter, pepper and salt. Have ready baked a pair of short cakes, made as for pie crust, but rolled thin and cut in small squares. Lay the crust on a dish, and pour over them the chicken and gravy while all are hot. This is a delicious substitute for chicken pie.

ROCK CAKES.—Put a quarter of a pound of butter into one pound of flour; mix in a quarter of a pound of raw sugar, half a pound of currants or sultanas, one ounce of candied peel, finely chopped, the grated peel of half a lemon, and a large pinch of baking powder. Beat two eggs for a minute; mix the other ingredients into a paste with them. In order that the cakes may have a rocky shape the paste must be very stiff; if it is too moist the cakes will be flat. If, however, the two eggs are not sufficient to work up the paste, a few drops of milk may be added. Flour a baking sheet, with your fingers put little pieces of the cake at equal distances, taking care to drop them on lightly so that they will retain their proper shape.

A village cure mounted his pulpit the other day and was about to announce his text, when he perceived that his only auditor was a solitary old man, who occupied one of the front benches. "Well, my brother," said he, "be there only two of us?" "I think, monsieur the cure, that you are wrong." "How so?" "Since God is everywhere, He must be here." "You are right; I had entirely forgotten Him."

Said Mrs. Fitzmaurice, "The dear child is such an ethereal creature, and so delicate. You will scarcely credit it, but she lost a hairpin out of her head one day last week, and she had a frightful cold ever since."

Arizona.

A correspondent of an Eastern paper thus humorously depicts the peculiar features of a wonderful territory:

CAMP ON GILA RIVER,
EBURA CO., A. T.

We left San Francisco May 20th, 1880, fully prepared for a six months' trip, and our journey has been from the Golden Gate to the Gila river, through one of the most remarkable and picturesque regions in the United States. We departed from San Francisco, Cal., amid all the vicissitudes consequent upon going on a big trip. I felt the spirit of bigness, of vastness forcing itself upon me, when the words "Ho, for Arizona!" was sounded, and echoed by every tongue. Our route from San Francisco was by way of the Southern Pacific railroad to Tehachapi, thence by stage, on foot, mule back, horseback, and every and any way we could get over ground the easiest and cheapest. Tehachapi is 387 miles from San Francisco, which place we left at 5:20 P. M., and by 8 A. M. next morning we reached Tehachapi pass, one of the most important feats of railroad engineering in the world. In this pass, comprising a distance of nineteen miles, you have your high trestle chasms, horse shoes, Cape Horns, tunnels, etc.; in fact, these things in themselves constitute this entire section. The train will jump from mountain down to pinnacle, and from peak to peak with as much agility as a man on a trapeze. We are held spell-bound by the curves and the angles, the crossing of ravines and the sounding of pinnacles, with high mountains on one side and precipitous gorges on the other. All theories of trigonometry and the calculus are demonstrated, and practically too. The locomotive fairly plays tag with the tail end of the train in the wildest commotion.

The train passes through five tunnels on the last mile of this section, which is commonly known as the *loop* from the fact that in circling itself it crosses its own track to reach a higher elevation on the mountains. The traveler takes a last lingering look at the region of the great Tehachapi pass, this being the last mountain scenery until he reaches central Arizona. Soon after leaving the pass, the railroad strikes a portion of the great Mojava (mo-haw'va) desert. The word desert is associated in our minds with many imaginary evils, but this feeling gradually dies away as behold the many remarkable and interesting charms peculiar to the so-called desert and its wonderful resources.

The term desert is a misnomer, we are compelled to believe, even in this early stage of its history. It has been a custom to look upon the great expanse lying between the Colorado river and the coast mountains of California as a desert, and I must admit that it is an abomination of desolation, utterly without value, void of beauty, and incapable of supporting any kind of life. It extends from fifty to seventy-five miles east from the Colorado river, reaching into Arizona, and has all the appearances of a desert. At a bird's-eye view from the coast mountains it appears to be a silent, lifeless, monotone of russet and gray. By a nearer view we find miles and miles of unbroken level of sandy surface, dotted here and there with an undergrowth of sage, brush, mesquite, and the indomitable cacti and cactus.

We brace ourselves up to repel the awe with which the view inspires us. Traditions of the Sahara, of dying with thirst, or being buried in sand storms, fill our brain. I hate to doubt all the ills, miseries and privations we have experienced here. But now the modern traveler crosses it by rail; he may strike it after dark, turn into sleeping car, go at early breakfast, and hardly know it has crossed a desert. Four hundred and seventy-five miles from San Francisco the far-famed orange region of Los Angles is reached. Eight miles below Los Angles, you pass through the fertile San Gabriel valley, where the greatest orange groves of the Pacific slope flourish in luxurious splendor. Here are located the great orange groves of E. K. Baldwin, Esq. All kinds of semi-tropical fruit are raised on this ranch, which covers over sixteen thousand acres.

But your readers will begin to ask what of Arizona? I arrived at Yuma 8 o'clock A. M. and my arrival there I shall never forget. The thermometer stood 105° in the shade. The arrival of the morning train is a gala hour to Yuma. There was congregated at the station a dusky horde with eager eyes, consisting of half-nude Indians, heathen Chinese, primitive Mexicans, Turks, Swedes, Italians, Germans, Jews, Gentiles and pagans, while there was almost of these who were nothing at all, yet who embodied all the characteristics of that class of people so thoroughly identified with American Mexico towns, who have nothing in view, have left nothing behind, and who have always lived as they are living now, waiting for something to turn up, or until they are turned down and have passed easily in their last resting-place where neither mortal cares nor scriptural scares would ever trouble them more. Such was the scene which met us at Yuma, and which was only a forerunner of many more such sights through Arizona. The Indians on this occasion, however, have to us a double interest. They were the Yumas, which are to-day, perhaps, one of the most primitive of our nomadic tribes; even further into the interior of the territory civilized decorum seems to be more in vogue. The men here were, for the most part nude, having on but a handkerchief known as a breech-clout, tied about the loins, while the women paid the same strict observance to the ancient doctrines of the fig leaf by a little skirt made of straw or calico, reaching half-way down to their knees from their waists. The scene was a unique one indeed, to those of our passengers unaccostomed to the primitive American race.

The old town of Yuma is located on the east bank of the Colorado river, ninety-five miles from its mouth. The town itself is strictly of Mexican origin, and savors of all the looseness and [illegible] Mexican towns. On the opposite shore, on the California side, stands old Fort Yuma, situated on a high elevation overlooking the town, which is built of sun-dried brick, roofed with mud, the floor of which was originally the ground, but which has, by more thrifty foreigners of all classes lately arrived, been replaced by board ones. One or two genuine Spanish houses [illegible] the quadrangular form, with the garden plot in the centre and two stories high, each window filled with flowers, seems to cheer the otherwise barren place. So much for Yuma. From here our journey lay across the Maricopa desert bound for Tesuon. We are now right down in the wondrous land of Arizona, in that part of territory over which our travels, now extended was acquired by the Gadsden purchase from Mexico in 1853, and save the regret that the instrument of purchase did not record a section of country as far south as the [illegible] Gulf of *Arizona*, as it would have been), the purchase was a most satisfactory one. But I must now cease, and in my next I will tell something about Gila valley, Houson, Pimo and Apaches Indians So for this time adieu.

Some Tricks of Painters.

Apelles, from whom so many "ben trovato" anecdotes in connection with art are derived, is reported to have painted a basket of fruit so accurately that birds came and pecked at it. It is, however, somewhat doubtful whether this may be accepted as evidence of the artist's skill when we consider how easily duped are those members of the feathered tribe who mistake a clumsily-constructed scarecrow for a toothsome morsel or a lump of chalk for a new-laid egg. A far better instance of success in still-life painting is furnished by the story of George Morland, who, being unable to pay the reckoning at an inn where the thriftless artist had halted during his vagrant wanderings beat a hasty retreat by a low window. On the landlord entering the deserted chamber he beheld upon a table what appeared the untouched meal of its fraudulent visitor, but which was actually a painted representation of the food with its corresponding plates and dishes. The landlord, at first much aggrieved by the non-payment of his bill and the damage done to his furniture, was easily appeased when a certain connoisseur, who happened to call at the inn, offered to purchase the painted table for a price which more than compensated the owner. Fiddles, flies, dead game and other objects have been imitated with such fidelity as to be regarded by all persons beholding them as original or natural productions, and in a church on the Continent (I think at Genoa) there is a wall so cunningly painted as to lead the spectator to believe that he is looking, not upon a flat surface, but upon a continuation of the sacred interior.

Roman Mosaic Work.

Roman mosaic work has been divided into four classes, namely, the pictorial, consisting of tictile and vermiculated work, and the tessellated and sectile work for paving purposes. There is no doubt that the mode of working with small cubes, or *tesseræ*, as the fragments were named by the Romans, was first employed for pavements in the production of the tessellated work. Most of the examples of ancient mosaic work which have been found in England belong to this class, and some of the finest specimens of tessellated pavement have been found at Pompeii and at the baths of Caracalla. The Roman *tesseræ* were generally small cubes of marble, about three-quarters of an inch in each direction. The designs were, in the earliest work, confined to a simple geometrical figures. The next variety is the *opus sectile*, or sliced work, for which thin slices of marble were employed, and which were formed into designs of a more complicated character. The pavement of the Pantheon is one of the most splendid examples of this style of work; no ancient specimen has been discovered in any other country except Italy.—*The Magazine of Art.*

—Two ragged Bohemians came out from a theatre. Perceiving a superb landau which had stopped to wait for a lady, one of the two made a step as if he would get in. Then attentively regarding the coat of arms with care, "Ah, no," he said to his companion, "it is not ours."

—A young gallant at the races leans at the door of a carriage, chatting with a pretty actress within. Suddenly at the back of the coach a drum is violently beaten. "What's that?" cried the startled youth. "Go, quick! It's the driver warning me of the approach of my spo of a husband."

He that has no shame has no conscience.

Good deeds remain, all things else perish.

Envy and covetousness are never satisfied.

He benefits himself that doeth good to others.

He that has no charity merits no mercy.

In the bright lexicon of youth there is no such word as "fail." With this in view success is yours.—*Daniel Webster.*

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER, 30 1880.

[Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1880.

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Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the PRESS more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1880.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK,

of Pennsylvania.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,

of Indiana.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR—Thomas J. Jarvis.
FOR LIEUT. GOV.—James L. Robinson.
FOR SEC'Y OF STATE—Wm. L. Saunders.
FOR ATTORNEY GEN'L—Thos. S. Kenan.
FOR STATE TREAS'R.—John M. Worth.
FOR AUDITOR—W. P. Roberts.
FOR SUPT. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—J. C. Scarborough.
ELECTORS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE—Jas. Madison Leach and Fab. H. Busbee.

FOR ELECTOR, 7TH DISTRICT—T. F. Klutz.
FOR CONGRESS, 7TH DISTRICT—R. F. Armfield.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SENATE—W. B. Glenn.
FOR HOUSE OF COMMONS—R. S. Linville.
FOR SHERIFF—J. G. Hill.
FOR REGISTER OF DEEDS—D. P. Mast.
FOR TREASURER—C. J. Ogburn.
FOR SURVEYOR—M. H. Morris.
FOR CORONER—H. R. Lehman.

Appointments.

A. H. Joyce and W. B. Glenn, Republican and Democratic candidates for the Senate, will address the people of Stokes and Forsyth at the following times and places:

STOKES COUNTY.

Walnut Cove, Monday,	Oct. 11th.
Germanton, Tuesday,	" 12th.
Dalton, Wednesday,	" 13th.
J. T. Joyce's Store, Thursday,	" 14th.
Lawsonville, Friday,	" 15th.
Sandy Ridge, Saturday,	" 16th.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Hardin Haslip's, Monday,	" 18th.
Kernersville, Tuesday,	" 19th.
Jos. Beeson's, Wednesday,	" 20th.
Ben. Hampton's Thursday,	" 21st.
Bethania, Friday,	" 22nd
Alson Stewart's, Saturday	" 23rd.

What Does Garfield's Candidacy Signify.

In means the indorsement and approval of the presidential Fraud of 1876 in the most offensive sense.

—We see it stated that the Radicals are becoming very much alarmed, and a call has been made on some rich Philadelphia Radicals who are raising a campaign fund for Indiana.

—No doubt our Democratic friends will be pleased to hear of the political outlook in this State, every week. The camp-fires are still burning brightly, and from every portion of the State we continue to receive the most cheering news.

—This week the news from the great Radical State of Maine, where the Republicans have heretofore ruled by 16,000 majority, is that their candidate for Governor has been defeated by 234 majority, notwithstanding all the Radical doctoring of the election returns.—Good.

NEW YORK MOVING.—There was an immense Democratic meeting on Friday night of last week, in New York city. Thirty thousand Hancock men in procession, and speaking in a dozen places. Among the host of speakers were some 25 or 30 of the most prominent statesmen of the country, from the North, South, East and West. Among them Senator Hampton, of South Carolina, and ex-Representative Waddell, of North Carolina.

—Judge Buxton was so severely handled by Gov. Jarvis that he slipped off, and commenced a campaign by himself, but has been met with at every place, by a local Democratic speaker and asked for a division of time, while, says the Statesville *Landmark*:

"Jarvis on the contrary, has travelled from the centre across the mountains and back again, and no Radical speaker has once said, divide time. Somehow none of them have been overly anxious to tackle the old man since he laid Bill Smith up for a spell of sickness in '76."

—We had no idea of the Greenback movement aiding the Democracy. In the recent campaign in Maine, Weaver, the Greenback candidate for the Presidency of the United States was known to be an extreme "Radical Greenback"—Republican, and tried to break up the fusion ticket by openly denouncing the coalition. Since the result, however, is known, Weaver telegraphed all over the country, announcing it as a Greenback victory. The Statesville *Landmark* says:

"Weaver has evidently lived long enough to learn that the true rule of political navigation is, when you can't dodge a wave, ride it."

We now hope that the fusion ball started in Maine, may roll on.

SNOW.—There was four inches of snow at Lookout Station, Wyoming, on Saturday.

—The indications now are that the Greenbackers will fuse with the Democrats everywhere.

The Maine election seems to have done the work for Weaver.

In Indiana the Greenback candidates are resigning to unite with the Democrats.

—Sheriff Fogle commenced his rounds of tax collecting on Thursday last. The county candidates are not with him, but will be on hand during his second round, when the people will have an opportunity to hear for themselves.

In the mean time, let every Democrat be wide awake, and urge their friends and neighbors to take an active interest in the cause. Our candidates are well known and need no introduction, and are able to take care of themselves. We hope the good people of Forsyth will elect all of them by handsome majorities. But it will require work from now until the election, as we have an unscrupulous party to contend against, in order to accomplish the desired object. Let us all be up and doing. Remember as one vote may decide the contest, let every Democrat do his duty, and all will be well. The Wilmington *Star* says:

One vote is sometimes very important. Many men have been defeated from the lack of just one vote. A Governor of Massachusetts was elected years ago by one majority. But there is a recent instance in the Maine election thus given in the Baltimore *Sun*:

"A Maine treasury clerk will probably have this preached to him for the rest of his life. He concluded that it was useless for him to go home to vote, as his town, Farmington, was always Republican by a good round majority. But when the returns were in and counted it was found that Farmington had flopped. The Fusionists carried it by one majority and secured the member of the Legislature."

Nearly Two Millions of the People's Money Squandered.

The Republican Legislature of 1868-'69 cost the tax-payers of North Carolina over TWO MILLION NINETY-SIX THOUSAND AND NINE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

The actual legislative expenses, according to official data, were $430,958.60. ☞ ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THREE DOLLARS AND NINETY-TWO CENTS have never been accounted for. The present State Treasurer says, "*there is not one line or figure in the official records of the State showing where one single penny of it was spent.*"

☞ IT WAS SQUANDERED BY THE REPUBLICAN OFFICE-HOLDERS. ☜

—*Charlotte Observer.*

1876.—Republican majority in Maine, over all opposition,	15,000
1880.—Republican minority of votes cast, by their own showing—after doctoring the returns,	500
Republican Loss, in spite of a fraud of at least 2,500 votes,	15,500

New England not Solid.

N. Y. Evening Telegram, (Independent)

The country at last is likely to be rid of that national anomally and menace, a solid New England. Connecticut is gone, Maine is gone, Ben Butler is gone. Even little Rhode Island is in mountainous labor. There is no telling what the next five or six weeks may bring forth. One thing is now tolerably certain: the very head of the Republican column of States is broken. Not only has Maine been carried by the opponents of the Republicans on the September State election; but the frantic and fatuous policy of ingenious Brother Blaine has in all probability sealed that State to the opposition for the general election of November. The heat of passion which his course since the late election engendered has fused the elements of hostility to the Republicans for the coming campaign.

Let us see what Mr. Blaine really did. First he wrote to General Garfield that they had lost the State through the sale and purchase of three thousand Republicans at thirty dollars apiece. Mr. Blaine was excited when he wrote that, and perhaps ought not to be held responsible. Straightway he wrote again to Garfield, saying that only wholesale frauds in the remote plantations of Aroostook county would keep the Republicans from a "victory." This was Mr. Blaine's over-shrewd device to cover his party's retreat from the State campaign, and if possible to so confuse the country as to leave the result in doubt and destroy its effects until after November. This ambition o'erleaped itself. The Maine Greenbackers were fired with indignation at Mr. Blaine's charges of fraud and were fanned to white heat at the thoughts of wrongfully losing the fruits of their hard-fought battle. Senator Blaine soon saw his mistake and tried to "copper" it by a third letter, withdrawing the charges of fraud all round and trying to pacify the infuriated Greenbackers. He was too late, the mischief had been done.

The Greenbackers of Maine are now united with the Democrats for the greater campaign. They, last Wednesday a week, in convention at Portland, ratified with tremendous enthusiasm the union of the two opposition elements on the electoral ticket.

—Hon. Hiram Barney, collector of the port of New York under President Lincoln, has declared for Hancock, as has also Mayor Overstolts, of St. Louis.

—James Robinson, son of old John, and one of the proprietors of the show, died in Cincinnatti, on the 27th.

—From all we can learn Col. Armfield is making a thorough canvass. The first meeting of Col. Armfield and Judge Furches, during the canvass was rather accidental and occurred at Davie Court last week. Judge Furches had declined to canvass with Col. Armfield. Messrs. Klutz and Ramsay, the Democratic and Republican Electors, also addressed the people.

Col. Armfield is good for an increased majority in Davie. Let every Democratic go to the polls and vote.

Maine.

We copy as follows from the Baltimore *Sun*, of Wednesday, 22nd inst.:

According to the special correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times*, Mr. J. O. Smith, secretary of the Republican State committee of Maine, concedes the election of Plaisted by 99 plurality. This is over and above about 1,000 votes thrown out for irregularities in the printing of Plaisted's name. The corrected returns, as given in to-day's dispatches, more than confirm Mr. Smith's estimate.

The corrected returns above referred to are noted as follows by a dispatch sent out to the associate press:

It is settled at last. Plaisted's plurality in Maine is 234. All the towns been heard from. Complete returns are in. It is our duty to remark here that on the night of the election in Maine, Mr. Blaine lugubriously remarked that Plaisted's success would elect Hancock President. There is a proposition now to hold Mr. Blaine strictly to this observation. The Statesville *Landmark* says:

The Fusionists in addition to the Governor, elected two members of Congress, and as a result of it all the Democratic and Greenback State executive committees, at a joint meeting held last Tuesday, agreed upon a fusion electoral ticket, which will surely carry the State in November.

Maine has covered herself with glory. She has fairly wheeled into the Democratic line and, according to Mr. Blaine, "as goes Maine so goes the Union."

Mr. Tilden was elected without Maine. General Hancock has Maine as a starter. This shows 1880 will be like 1876, only more so.

—In order that our readers may know what a literary and agricultural Massachusetts paper, with decided Republican bearing, has to say of the political outlook this week, we copy the following:

"The political wind is blowing in another direction this week, and the parties seem to have changed tactics. The Democrats are doing all the bragging, while the Republicans are keeping mum and working harder. The Maine matter has been a dear lesson, but it will not be forgotten, nor will it be without its effect for good to the republicans. The democrats are claiming Ohio now, and have put Illinois among the doubtful states. Bets are being made at New York, two to one, that New York state will go democratic, but the knowing ones among the republicans insist that they will carry it. There is to be a terrible struggle in Indiana, and as the date of the October election approaches the doubt as to which way it will go increases. If there can be a fair vote, with the repeaters omitted, the republicans think the state is theirs by a small majority, other wise it is ten to one that the democrats carry it. If both Indiana and Ohio should drop into the democratic column in October, good by, Mr. Garfield.

A MAD ELEPHANT.—Robinson's circus arrived in Charlotte about 8 oclock on Monday night; the large elephant, called "Chief" was in a bad humor, and John King, his keeper, warned the crowd who had assembled to see the unloading of the show, to look out as he would not be responsible for the action of the elephant. The *Observer* says:

Immediately after giving this warning to the bystanders, John King, a powerful built man, stepped around to "Chief's" head and was in the act of turning him around when the crowd heard him call the elephant by name in a frightened tone, and the next moment they saw the enraged animal turn upon his keeper and crush him against the car. King sank to the ground without even as much as a groan and the men who were with him fled precipitately. The crowd scattered up Trade street and the wildest confusion followed. The men were afraid to approach the infuriated animal, and King was allowed to remain for several minutes on the ground where he had fallen. The elephant surveyed the scene for an instant, gave a short snort and started at brisk pace up the railroad track. As soon as he was out of reach King was picked up, apparently lifeless, and conveyed across the street to Ferry Morehead's barber shop, where several doctors were summoned.

The Circus men started in pursuit of the elephant taking with them "Mary," the female elephant, and the "Boy," by which means they succeeded in capturing "Chief" and then by the vigorous use of goads and pitchforks, the three elephants were finally driven to the tent.

King's skull was crushed, and he died a few hours after the unfortunate affair happened.

A PATRIARCH OF DEMOCRACY.

One Hundred and One Years Old and Presiding at a Hancock Meeting.

PITTSBURG, PA., September 20.—The *Post* of to-morrow will print an account of a meeting in Monroe, Fayette county, which is of unusual interest. Col. Benj. Brownfield, a wealthy farmer, who is one hundred and one years old, presided, and on that platform with him were six vice-presidents, whose united ages reach five hundred and nine years. There names and ages are as follows: John Troutman, 94; Col. James Gardner, 86; James Snyder, 85; Lot M. Clawson, 82; George Morrison, 81; and Thomas Semans, 81. Colonel Brownfield, in opening the meeting made the following speech:

"Providence has been very kind to me in prolonging my life and blessing me with health and strength. I have lived to be one hundred and one years old. This is a great age. In my earlier days I took an active part in politics. I have mingled with your fathers and grandfathers and great-grandfathers on occasions like this in days long gone in the past. I voted for Thomas Jefferson for President in 1800. We had the same question up then that we have now, whether this was a government of unlimited powers or a government of a few simple functions, expressly granted by the constitution. Mr. Jefferson contended that the great mass of the powers of our government remained with the States, while Mr. Adams and his party contended for a strong central government, to override the State governments. I never missed a presidential election. I voted twice for Jefferson, twice for Makison, twice for Monroe and three times for Gen. Jackson. I voted for Van Buren, and also for Polk, Cass, Pierce, Buchanon, Douglas, McClellan, Seymour, Greely and Tilden, and I hope to live to vote for Gen. Hancock; and, as the result of my long experience, I would advise you to vote for him too."

The Duty of Democrats.

If men who profess to be Democrats really believe that the welfare of the country requires the election of Democratic office-holders, then it is their duty to vote for Democratic candidates; and, as it is an acknowledged fact, that a particular object can be effected more certainly by organization than by isolated action, it is likewise the duty of Democrats to support and maintain organization, and also support and vote for the nominees of that organization. No man who wants to inaugurate reform and put a good class of men into power will deny the correctness of the above premises. Then how can Democrats and the friends of reform consistently refuse to support Democratic nominees on account of some mere personal animosity or personal grievance or from a spirit of revenge or retaliation. If a man favors a certain principle he should not permit little personal dislikes or prejudices to cause him to refuse to give the representative of that principle a cordial support.

A man in Currituck county is as much interested in having good and true men in the Legislature from Cherokee as a citizen of Cherokee is, for the vote of a Representative from a particular county affects the people of the whole State as well as the people of a particular county. Therefore, Democrats in one county have a right to urge union and harmony, and a concentration of action, on the part of the Democrats of another county, and a hearty support of nominees. It is not true that a Democrat who refuses to support a nominee is as good as one who supports the nominee of his party, for by refusing to support the nominee he weakens and divides party, and to that extent encourages its opponents.

These remarks are intended for general application or for any particular locality they may suit, and it should make very little difference who is pleased or displeased with them for they are right and proper. We ask sensible, honest men who declare that they want the Democratic party put in the ascendancy in the County, State and General Government, to reflect and conscientiously say if we are not right. If they will divest themselves of all personal prejudices, and seriously consider their duty to the party they profess to love, they will not encourage disorganization and co-operate with those who want to break up and defeat the Democratic party and cause Radicalism to rejoice.

We have no abuse or harsh words for Democrats who may at present differ with us about party organization, but we want to appeal to their common sense and ask them to reflect about their duty in a great and important State and National contest, and beg that they will not permit their *personal* feelings to cause any of the party nominees to be defeated.

We know that the future will prove and show that the advice we give about the matter is correct, whatever may be the result of the present contest in any locality.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Democratic Economy.

Extract from Gov. Jarvis' speech at Rutherfordton on the 19th.

It is an old saying that two things are certain, taxation and death, and it is the part of wisdom to be prepared to meet both. In this, as in all matters entrusted to your public servants, you should hold them strictly responsible. It is your right—it is your duty. Your hard-earned dollars paid out as taxes should be properly applied and accounted for. In this matter we are all deeply interested. I hold in my hand a carefully prepared statement, taken from the records of the State treasury, showing the cost of running the State government for each year, from July 1st, 1868 to the 1st of July, 1880, inclusive. He had only time, he regretted to find, to notice a few of the prominent facts.

For the fiscal year ending October 1, 1869, the Republicans spent $779,746.64. For the fiscal year ending October 1, 1879, the Democrats spent $560,779-85, a difference in favor of Democratic rule $215,696.79. For the fiscal year ending October 1, 1870, the Republicans spent $1,156,142.30. Up to the 1st of June, 1880, the Democrats spent $443,000, and less than $100,000 more will complete this fiscal year, making in our favor a difference of over $600,000.

He defied any Republican to show out of their vast expenditure one single dollar that had been applied to permanent improvements of any kind in the State. It was all consumed, so far as we know, in running the machinery of the State government, and in keeping up the Kirk war. And in contrast he showed that out of the greatly reduced sums spent by the Democratic administrations, we had built at Morganton an asylum for our unfortunate afflicted that cost $175,000, an institution that would for all time stand as a splendid monument to the virtue, intelligence and Christian charity of our people. Republican speakers and leaders are blatant of their devotion to the interests of the colored race, and yet it was left for the Democratic administration to give to the deaf, dumb and blind colored children, whom their treacherous pretended friends had ignored, an asylum in Raleigh, where they could be cared for and educated. They revelled in luxurious extravagance on your hard-earned dollars, they cajoled and caressed the negro for his vote, and left his demented kindred to die of neglect, and from the savings of the Democratic administration, an asylum was erected at Goldsboro for these poor unfortunate people, at a cost of $50,000, which is now open and receiving them. In 1869 it cost the Republican administration $39,000 to run the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum for the whites, and in 1879 the Democrats run that and the colored asylum, both, for $32,000 and had a surplus left. With all this wild extravagance in your money, where is a mile of railroad they built in 1869-'70? How can this recklers waste of your money be accounted for, except by their utter unfitness to control it?

The break bone fever is epidemic in Charleston, S. C., and hundreds are down with it. The doctors call it *Dengue*. It is next fatal to the yellow fever. We are told by a medical exchange that the Arabs have a mysterious malady called the "Bagdad Date Mark." It is a sore that has fastened on the cheek of nearly every man and woman in Bagdad and leaves an indelible mark about the size and shape of a date. Sometimes on the eyelid causing blindness. It takes one year to run its course. Here is a study for the modern doctor.

HINSHAW BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GRASS SEEDS, "STAR BRAND FERTILIZERS," GRAIN, PROVISIONS, &c.,

WINSTON, N. C.

Mr. F. A Miller, South Eork Township, Forsyth county, N. C., writes July 6th, 1880: My lands are light grey, not good for wheat. Two years ago I sowed, but my wheat was so trifling that I did not cut it. This year I sowed the same lands and put one sack of the Star Brand Wheat manure per acre and reaped about ten bushels good wheat per acre. The fertilizer made it do all it did. I got my wheat in too late and it was thin from pasturing. I am arranging to use one ton Star Brand this fall on wheat and am glad to be able to recommend it to my neighbor farmers.

Rev. T. S. Ring, Kernersville, Forsyth county, N. C., writes. July 7th, 1880: I have used the Star Brand Wheat manure the last two years; the first year it was entirely satisfactory, the last year my wheat suffered the blight of the season, but this could not be attributed to any fault of the fertilizer, for it was as good again as the same quality of land sowed at the same time, which was not fertilized.

VALUE OF GRASS.—Mr. Jesse Morris, of Walkertown, Forsyth county, N. C., writes July 7th, 1880: I would not be without my little spots of Orchard grass and clover, which I have had in for thirty years for thirty dollars a year and there is hardly one-half an acre of it. I am old now but I wish I could persuade the young folks to try this grass; it will prevent washing and make the ground rich where you sow it.

H. C. Edwards, Kernersville, N. C., writes, July 15th, 1880: I used twelve sacks Star Brand fertilizer on fifteen acres of wheat sown on very thin land. I made a good crop; it more than doubled the yield and I have a good stand of clover on the land. I think it paid me very well to use it.

J. S. Harmon, Esq., Kernersville, N. C., writes, July 15th, 1880: I used the Star Brand fertilizer on my wheat crop last fall. it filled all my expectations: it did well, and I want more this fall. I also used it on my vines and they are doing excellent. It is a good fertilizer and I can recommend it.

E. W. Culler, Esq., Culler Stokes county, N. C., writes July 13th, 1880: I used the Star Brand White manure on my wheat crop last fall, at the rate of 200 pounds to the acre, on red land; harrowed it in with the wheat. The wheat grew well; matured perfectly and the fertilizer incressed the yield more than one hundred per cent. I have a first rate stand of clover on the land which is growing nicely.

TO WHEAT GROWERS.

PREPARED ESPECIALLY FOR WHEAT AND TO PROMOTE THE GROWTH OF GRASS AND CLOVER.

WE again offer this *first-class Fertilizer* to Wheat Growers as being, in all respects, worthy of their patronage. It has stood the test of *twelve* years' use among us, and has been brought to its present admirable condition only by the liberal expenditure of labor and money in a continuous effort to improve. Its standard and uniformity are guaranteed.

The result of its application to the wheat crop for the past twelve years has proved it to be equal to any fertilizer ever sold in the United States. During this time thousands of tons of it have been used by the farmers of Virginia and North Carolina with highly satisfactory results.

We recommend it because:—
It is rich in Soluble Phosphate and Ammonia.
It affords a constant supply of plant food.
It contains no inert matter.
It insures a stand of grass or clover.
It is an improver and renovator of worn-out lands.
It is fine, dry, and in the best condition for drilling.
It contains an ample quantity of all the elements necessary to make wheat, and a large surplus which will show itself upon the clover and grass, and in the improvement of the land.
It is prepared from the best and most approved materials, in the most careful and thorough manner, and under our personal supervision.
Its standard and uniformity are guaranteed.
Whatever may be the merits of other fertilizers, no one can go wrong in using one which is so well made, is so fully guanteed, and has been so long and so thoroughly tested.

APPLICATION.

We recommend the application of from 100 to 300 pounds per acre—*drilled* in with the wheat, if practicable. If the drill is not used, the land should be ploughed and *harrowed* until fine and free from clods, and the wheat and guano harrowed in, following with the roller. This mixes the manure with the soil, and keeps it near the surface just where the roots of the wheat will find it easiest. When sowed on land ploughed but not harrowed, much of the guano goes down in the openings between the furrow slices, and does little or no good.

ALLISON & ADDISON,

Manufacturers and Proprietors of the "Star Brand" Complete manures,

RICHMOND, VA.

Mr. J. T. Lewis, Walkertown, Forsyth Co, N. C., writes, July 1st, 1880: "Messrs Hinshaw Bros., Winston, N. C., I used two sacks of flour of Bone on my Wheat last fall, and it acted like a charm. I will say that I used two sacks of the Star Brand Wheat Manure, and that it done more than the Bone."

Mr. R. F. Linville, Winston, N. C., writes July 7th, 1880: "I used three sacks of Star Brand Wheat Manure, bought of Hinshaw Bros., last fall. My wheat grew well all winter, and was promising and I was hopeful of a heavy yield, but my crop was greatly injured by the late freeze in the spring, causing a sort of second growth which growth made the wheat, or the most of it. I find no fault with the manure. Aim to use it this fall on my wheat crop, and on a piece of land I want to make rich and sow in Orchard Grass and Clover for meadow and for feeding grass."

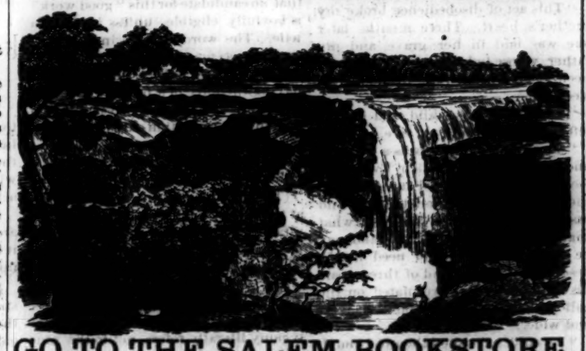
Mr. R. W. Hedgecock, Winston, N. C., writes, July 7th, 1880: "Used Star Brand Wheat Manure on my wheat crop last fall which was sown on old field, it grew rank and fine, and notwithstanding a late hard freeze burt it badly. I made more than an average crop. I expect to use five bags this fall on my wheat and sow Orchard Grass and Clover with the wheat.

C. W. L. Neal, of Belews' Creek, Forsyth Co., N. C., writes July 1st, 1880: "I am highly pleased with Star Brand Wheat Manure I bought of Messrs. Hinshaw Bros. last fall. Had it not been for the rust on my wheat it would have done all that it was recommended to do I am going to use it again this fall."

Dr. L. G Hunt, Huntsville, Yadkin Co., N. C., writes June 30th, 1880: "I used two sacks of the Star Brand Wheat Manure last fall. The crop doubled itself. The land on which I used the Star Brand would not, within itself, yielded five bushels to the acre, but by the use of the Star Brand I got ten bushels to one sowing of good plump wheat. I am going to use it again this fall."

Hon. W. A. Lowery, of Middle Fork Township, Forsyth county, N. C., writes, July 5th, 1880: "My lands are mostly red, but rather a loose red, moderately good for wheat, I have used various kinds of fertilizers for wheat, and have found none that has given me greater satisfaction than the Star Brand Wheat manure, manufactured by Messrs. Allison & Addison, Richmond Va., I have used it for the last two years, and shall use it again this fall. I take pleasure in recommending it to all who desire a good fertilizer for wheat, grass and clover."

For CEAP BOOKS FINELY ILLUSTRATED,



GO TO THE SALEM BOOKSTORE.

NOTION & VARIETY STORE,

SALEM, N. C

REMOVED TO THE BELO BUILDING.

LADIES:

Anticipating a fine trade this season, we have bought largely, and now have the pleasure of inviting your attention to

AN ATTRACTIVE SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

at prices surprisingly cheap.

A beautiful line of Galloon and Hercules Braids, Ball and other Worsted Fringes, so much in demand for Cloak and Dress Trimmings.
Newest Styles in Buttons, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces, Neckwear, &c.
A full line of Zephyrs, Germantown and Shetland Wools always on hand.
Have just added to our Stock a nice line of Perfumeries, Hair Oils, &c.,
We call particular attention to our beautiful line of Glass and Lava Ware, suitable for Christmas and Birthday Presents, consisting of Toilet Sets, Vases, Card Stands, &c.
☞ Those at a distance will be repaid by a visit to our Store.
In the selection of Goods the interest of the customer is kept constantly in view, knowing that taking care of those who buy of us is equivalent to taking care of ourselves, that is winning our customers' confidence and their continued patronage.

Respectfully,

April 1880 J. BLICKENDERFER

CONDENSED TIME.

North Carolina Railroad.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, May 16, 1880.	No. 48. Daily.	No. 45. Daily.	No. 19. Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Charlotte	8 30 a m	4 10 p m	
" Salisbury	6 03 a m	5 55 p m	
" High Point	7 31 a m	7 08 p m	
Arrive Greensboro	8 10 a m	7 37 p m	
Leave Greensboro	8 20 a m		5 00 p m
Arrive Hillsboro	10 22 a m		10 22 p m
" Durham	11 02 a m		11 57 a m
" Raleigh	12 20 p m		1 00 a m
Leave "	3 40 p m	6 00 a m	
Arrive Goldsboro	6 00 p m	10 00 a m	

No. 47.—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina daily except Sundays. At Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 45.—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, May 16, 1880.	No. 46. Daily.	No. 42. Daily.	No. 20. Daily, ex. Sun
Leave Goldsboro	10 10 a m	8 34 p m	
Arrive Raleigh	12 25 p m	10 45 p m	
Leave "	2 35 p m		7 00 a m
Arrive Durham	4 44 p m		9 19 a m
" Hillsboro	5 20 p m		11 07 a m
" Greensboro	7 40 p m		1 45 p m
Leave "	8 21 p m	6 51 a m	
Arrive High Point	8 58 p m	7 30 a m	
" Salisbury	10 16 p m	9 13 a m	
" Charlotte	12 27 a m	11 17 a m	

No 48.—Connects at Greensboro with Salem Branch, at Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and South-west.

No. 42.—Connect at Air-Line June. with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and South-west; at Charlotte with C., C. & A. Railroad for all points South and Southeast.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro daily except Sunday			8 50 p m
Arrive Kernersville	"	"	10 00 p m
Arrive Salem	"	"	10 50 p m
Leave Salem	"	"	5 00 p m
Arrive Kernersville	"	"	5 40 p m
Arrive Greensboro	"	"	7 00 p m

Connecting at Greensboro with Trains on R. & D. and N. C. Railroads.

Sleep'g Cars Without Change, Run both ways with Trains Nos. 48 and 47, between New York and Atlanta via Richmond, Greensboro and Charlotte, and between Greensboro and Augusta; and on Trains Nos. 42 and 45 between Boston and Savannah.

☞ Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte, and at all principal points South, South-west, West North and East. For Emigrant rates to points in Arkansas and Texas, address

J. R. MACMURDO,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va

MOSQUITOES.

Penny Royal, Camphor, Quassia Water, and all other Nostrums fail to give relief from attacks of Mosquitoes, and nothing but a MOSQUITO CANOPY will insure exemption. It is cheap and will last for years as a complete protection against Mosquitoes or Flies, allowing all the air you want. A new supply of NETTING just received by

H. W. FRIES.

Salem, N. C., August 30, 1880.

IN ITS 17th VOLUME.

THE RALEIGH NEWS.

P. M. HALE, - - Editor
E. L. POLK, - Corresponding Editor
DEWARDS, BROUGHTON & Co., Business Managers

A N. C. Democratic Journal.

Daily and Weekly.

TERMS:

Daily, 1 year, $7 00 | Weekly 1 year, $2 00
" 6 mos., 3 50 | " 6 mos. 1 00
" 3 mos., 1 75

Address, THE RALEIGH NEWS,
Raleigh N. C.

NOTICE.

FORSYTH COUNTY:

Having qualified as Administrator on the estate of Eli Lash, deceased, on the 27th day of July, 1880, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said Eli Lash, to make immediate payment and settlement to me, or the claims will be put in the hands of an officer for collection. And all persons having claims against said estate will present them to me on or before the 1st day of August, 1881, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

N. S. COOK,
Public Adm'r of Forsyth County.
July 27th, 1880.—6t.

L. W. DURHAM,

PRACTICAL

Marble-Worker

AND DEALER IN

MONUMENTS

AND

TOMBSTONES.

WINSTON, N. C.

Write for Price List and Designs.
March 21—26-12—1 year.

BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards guaranteed at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted every where to work for us. Now is the time. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one willing to work can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. A great opportunity for making money rapidly and honorably. Address TRUE & Co, Augusta, Maine.

A GOOD MILLER WANTED.

A good, experienced miller, capable of attending to a wheat and corn mill, an find employment by enquiring at this office.

July 29th 1880.

Montague & Gray,

DRUGGISTS,

Winston, N. C.

JOHN GATLING, President, W. H. CROW, Vice-President
W. S. PRIMROSE, Secretary and Treasurer,
P. COWPER Adjuster and Supervisor.

NORTH CAROLINA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL CLASSES OF Insurable Property, Against Loss or Damage by Fire,

On the Most Reasonable Terms,

☞ Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid. ☜

☞ Encourage Home Institutions. ☜

J. W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C.
J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, at Salem, N. C.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LEADING COMPANY OF THE WORLD.

Assets, over - - $30,000,000.

Total Claims Paid, SEVENTY MILLION DOLLARS.

New York Office, 45 William Street.

DAVENPORT & CO., GENERAL AGENTS,
1113 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

J. A. LINEBACK, SALEM, N. C.,
Agent for Salem, Winston and vicinity.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1880.

LOCAL ITEMS.

REGISTRAR'S NOTICE.

WM. BARROW, Registrar for Winston Township, will be at Commissioner's Hall, Salem, on Thursday October 28th, for the convenience of those who have not registered.

Let every Democrat be sure that his name is in the township books.

Special Notice.—Persons wishing to have printing well done, will please call at the PRESS office. We can print as *cheap* as the *cheapest*.

—See foreign market reports on last page.

—Jesse Reed is putting up a new house on Elm street.

—Protracted meeting of Methodist P. Church will be held at Maple Springs, commencing on Sunday next.

—Possums are hunted nightly, and the huntsman's horn and the deep bay of the dogs are heard freely in the air.

See new advertisements, J. O. Hart, Commissioner, offers valuable lands for sale. Also C. S. Hauser, Court notice.

—Partridges are reported plenty. A party of gentlemen went out on Saturday evening last and bagged 23 in a few hours,

—As the chinquapin disappears the chestnut takes its place. A few were brought in the first of the week from the mountains.

—A protracted meeting is going on in the Methodist Protestant Church, Winston. Rev. Mr. Page conducts the services.

—We regret to learn that Jesse Mock, a well known and highly respected citizen of this county, was stricken with paralysis on Wednesday morning.

—FARMER'S AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC, for 1881, will be ready in a few weeks. *Send in your orders.* Terms same as last year. Single copies by mail, 10 cents.

—Several parties from the Pleasant Fork neighborhood visited the mountain districts last week, for the purpose of purchasing apples, chestnuts, &c., to trade on.

—Lewis Zimmerman caught 32 possums in the Middlefork settlement last week. He brought them to town and realized from 30 to 60 cents apiece, according to size.

HO! FOR THE FAIR!—Persons wishing to forward articles to be exhibited at the State Fair, in Raleigh, can deliver the same to John H. Shultz, by Monday week, in this place, who will forward the same to the Fair, free of charge.

—Blank Books, full and half bound, at low prices, at Salem Bookstore.

—The laying of the corner-stone of the new church at Shiloh, by the Lutherans, as announced in the PRESS a few weeks ago, was postponed from the 2nd Monday in September until the 2nd Sunday in October.

—The new Organ, purchased of Mr. Ormsby, Winston, for Friendship church and Sunday School, has proved entirely satisfactory. It is a good instrument, and all who wish a first-class organ would do well to examine Mr. Ormsby's stock.

—The Salem lads not to be behind the Winston lads, inaugurated a tournament on last Saturday, and had up for a prize a pencil, pen and holder, which was won by Eddie Crosland, he being the successful Knight. The older boys have a tournament in contemplation.

Portrait of Hancock at the BOOKSTORE. Price by mail 10 cents.

TWO MAIL TRAINS A DAY.—Trains commenced running on our Railroad twice daily on Monday last. Train leaves depot at 8 o'clock in the morning and arrives about 11. The evening train leaves and returns at the usual time.

—We are indebted to Prof. Fr. Agthe, of London, for a song with piano-forte accompaniment by Prof. Agthe. The printing is good and clear, and the music in the Professor's usual happy and popular style. Thanks for remembering us.

—Just received, at the Salem Bookstore, the best Writing Paper in town, at moderate prices.

—The protracted meeting at Mt. Vernon, Methodist Protestant, was largely attended on Sunday. The Moravian protracted meeting at Friedberg was also very largely attended on Sunday last. Rev. James Hall preached in the morning. Dr. Rondthaler preached on Monday.

—We were shown some very fine candies at F. W. Meller's Confectionery on Tuesday, and had the pleasure of sampling a fresh lot of cocoa-nut candy, the production of young friend, E. W. Meller, who bids fair to become an expert in the confectionery business.

—Life of Hancock and Garfield at the BOOKSTORE. Sent by mail for 25 cents.

—A touch of the equinoxial storm on Monday night and Tuesday. The weather was unusually warm on Monday, and at night a stiff blow with rain cooled off the atmosphere. On Tuesday and Wednesday mornings cool, with considerable wind.

—South Fork township Registration books were opened on the 27th inst., at John Boyer's; at Benj. Hampton's on Saturday before election; in Winston on October 25th. Certificates will then be given those who have been recently attached to Winston township.

—Collier Cobb, of Wake Forest, N. C., called on us on Tuesday, and exhibited his most excellent map of North Carolina. He is correcting it, and making several improvements, intending to get out a new edition this winter. Orders will be received at the Salem Bookstore.

—Thanks to Capt. C. B. Denson, Secretary of N. C. State Fair, for invitation to State Fair, at Raleigh, commencing on Oct. 18th, and continuing all the week. The Fair will be more attractive than ever this year.

—At a meeting of the young men of Winston and Salem, last week, it was ascertained that 115 will cast their first votes at the election next November, nearly all of whom are Democrats.

All Democratic young men of the county who cast their vote this year for President, are requested to send their names to the President of the Club, T. H. Pegram, Jr., Winston, and they will be placed on the honorary list.

—Book-keepers Posting Guide and Ruler, with Ruling Pen, for sale at the Salem Bookstore.

—The Winston *Leader* speaks thus of our valuable Mineral Spring:

The Mineral Spring in Salem is quite a favorable resort, for the invalids of our town. The buss is crowded every evening, and all profess great satisfaction at the benefit they derive.

The Salem Hotel is only a short distance from the spring, and affords pleasant accommodations, winter and summer. Good mineral water and good board are certainly attractions.

GOOD CHEAP BOOKS.—We offer a select lot of good Miscellaneous Books at greatly reduced prices. Salem Bookstore.

—Cattle are dying with distemper in this county and Davidson. Geo. Hege, near Friendship, lost all of his milch cows. We also hear of many others losing more or less cattle. Andrew Reed lost two and has more sick. Chas. Pope lost one. The disease appears to follow the creek, something not heretofore known.

A preventive of distemper is said to be salt, mixed with a small quantity of wookashes and soot, given to the cattle twice a week, regularly. Another remedy, sprinkle salt liberally on the ground, (red clay preferable) where the cattle can get it.

—A few Fancy Goods at and below cost. Must be sold to make room for fall goods. Call at Salem Bookstore.

—The old Salem Hotel has enjoyed a summer of prosperity. From early in July its rooms have been filled with boarders from our sea coast and the cities and towns of Virginia. A large number of children have enjoyed its breezy verandahs, and pavement under the noble old Elms. Their mornings and evenings in the public square enlivened the old place, and added much to their enjoyment. To-day most of them leave for their homes in Wilmington. We wish them a safe journey home.

JUST RECEIVED.

500 pairs Ziegler Brothers' make of Ladies' and Children's Fine Shoes.

Also a good lot of Gentlemen's and Boys' Boots and Shoes—of same make.

H. W. FRIES.

—Some time ago Middle Fork of Muddy Creek was cleaned out, all logs, brush and other obstructions being removed, and the result was very beneficial to the bottom lands, and the health of the surrounding country.

We learn that it is now in contemplation to clean out South Fork, which we hope will be done without delay, as it needs it badly. We also learn that a petition will shortly be presented to the people of Forsyth for signatures, memorializing the State Legislature to pass an act to prevent persons permitting the sand in their fields to wash on their neighbor's premises.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.—Good books suitable for presentation, at reduced prices. SALEM BOOK STORE.

—The young men of Winston, desirous of improving themselves intellectually, have organized a literary society with the following officers:

President.—E. E. Gray.
V. President.—T. H. Pegram, Jr.
Critique.—R. A. Mears.
Sec. and Treas.—J. A. Bowles.
Query Committee.—T. H. Pegram, Jr., J. C. Stewart, and J. A. Bowles.
Hall Manager.—W. F. White.

Leader.

—Call for free sample of Fine TEA at MONTAGUE & GRAY'S DRUG STORE.

FINE VIOLIN STRINGS, TRUSSES AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

PERSONALS.—Mrs. Rodgers left for her home in Georgia, last week, after a very pleasant sojourn of several months in this, her native town.

Emil A. DeSchweinitz, son of the late Bishop DeSchweinitz, has returned to his Theological studies in the Moravian Theological College at Bethlehem, Pa.

Mrs. J. Blickenderfer spent a few days last week with friends in Bethania.

Miss Mary Zevely, and her sister Mrs. Buford, are visiting their sister, Mrs. Purnell, of Raleigh, who is in bad health. Hope she may soon recover.

S. T. Mickey, of Mount Airy is on a visit to relatives and friends in this place.

Miss Fanny Fisher (Christian Reid) of the literary world, was at Salem Hotel, on Friday last, in company with Maj. P. W. Hairston. She was much pleased with Old Salem, especially with the Hotel, paying a visit to the Washington room.

Last week, Misses Emma and Bertie Smith, with their brother, Theodore Smith, left this place for Minneapolis, Minn. Miss Bertie was one of the class that graduated at the Salem Female Academy in June last, having been a pupil there for several years. Her sister had taught there for two years. Theodore, after having spent several years at Salem, attending the Boys' School, passed a year at Nazareth Hall, Pa., where he graduated. They have all latterly resided with their parents at Old Town. We wish them happiness and prosperity in their new home.

We regret to learn that Solomon Mickey, an old and esteemed citizen of this place, is lying dangerously ill. Mr. Mickey has been in feeble health for a number of years.

W. B. Glenn, candidate for the State Senate, has been canvassing Stokes and making a very favorable impression there. We learn this from some of our Stokes friends.

—The Executive Committee of the Forsyth County Sunday School Association are arranging for a series of meetings to be called "Sunday School Teacher's Union Meetings for Lesson Study."

These meetings will be held on Friday night of each week at the several churches in rotation, at least until a suitable central place of meeting can be secured.

All denominations are invited and expected to attend and participate in these union meetings. The exercises will consist of an examination of the succeeding Sunday's international lesson; a topic for discussion previously announced, Normal Class drills, blackboard and map exercises, etc.

It is the intention of the committee to make these meetings interesting and profitable to all. The following is the programme for the first meeting:

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS'S UNION MEETING FOR LESSON STUDY,
FRIDAY NIGHT, OCT. 1ST, 7½ O'CLOCK,
BAPTIST CHURCH.

1.—Opening Exercises.

2.—Thirty minutes examination of Sunday School Lesson for Sunday, October 3rd, "Isaac's Prosperity," (Genesis 26:12-25,) conducted by Rev. H. A. Brown.

3. Question and Answer Drawers.

4.—Topic for discussion, 20 minutes. "Teacher's Meetings. a. Their necessity and influence. b. How conducted and sustained?"

5.—Blackboard Drill. 10 minutes. "Outlines of Palestine"

Music book used—Gospel hymns No. 1. Bring your Bibles, pencils and memorandum books or blank paper.

Local Politics.

The Conservative Democrats of Little Yadkin township, Yadkin county, met at Howard's Store, on the 4th inst., A committee was appointed to secure the votes of all doubtfull men, and rally the true Democrats. A Hancock, Jarvis and Armfield Club was formed.

According to appointment, Judge Fowle will speak at the Court-house, in Winston, on Saturday.

The Republicans about here are not posted very well about Maine, and wisely have nothing to say.

REGISTER! REGISTER!! the first opportunity you have.

Worthless Stuff!

Not so fast my friend, if you could see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say "Glorious and invaluable remedy." See another column.

Campaign Badges at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

MARRIED.

In the Moravian church, in Kernersville, Sept. 21st, by Rev. C. L. Rights, assisted by Rev. Amos Gregson, Mr. HENRY E. SHORE to Miss ELLA N. KERNER, eldest daughter of Dr. E. Kerner. Our best wishes, Henry.

In Bethlehem, Pa., on the 21st inst., by Rev. M. E. Grunert, Rev. CALLENDER S. SMITH to Miss LOUISA A. GRUNERT.

DIED.

At the residence of Adam Long, in this county, on the 29th inst., Miss CATHARINE KIMEL, of paralysis, aged 49 years.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat, (white) per bush	$1 00 to $1 20
Wheat, (red) " "	1 00 to 1 10
Corn, per bushel,	70 to 75
Oats, " "	50 to 55
Rye, "	85 to 0 90
Barley, per bush,	75 to 25
Flour, per hundred,	2 90 to 3 50
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel,	00 to 00
Peas, (white,) " "	00 to 00
Beans, (col'd,) "	00 to 00
Beans, (white,) "	00 to 00
Onion Setts, per bushel,	00 to 00
Pork,	6 to 10
Country Meat, (hog round,)	8 to 00
" Hams	10 to 12
Green Apples per bushel,	40 to 50
Eggs, per dozen,	10 to 12
Butter, per pound,	15 to 20
Tallow, " "	5 to 0
Beeswax, " "	20 to 00
Flax Seed, per bushel,	90 to 0 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bush	50 to 00
Potatoes, sweet, " "	60 to 65
Cabbage, per pound,	1½ to 2
Chickens, per dozen,	1 50 to 0 00
Hay, per hundred,	50 to 60
Fodder, per hundred bdls.,	00 to 00
Shucks, per hundred lbs.,	00 to 00
Blackberries,	0 to 07
Whortleberries,	0 to 08
Dried Cherries	0 to 10
Dried Apples	3 to 06

REPORTED BY A. B. GORRELL.

Lugs, Common dark	3 50 to 5 00
" common bright	5 00 to 6 00
" good bright,	7 00 to 8 50
" fancy, bright,	12 00 to 18 00
Leaf Common dark,	5 00 to 6 00
" Good dark,	7 00 to 8 00
" Common bright;	6 00 to 7 50
" Good, "	10 00 to 12 50
Wrappers, Common bright,	12 00 to 15 00
" Good bright,	25 00 to 30 00
" Fine "	35 00 to 50 00
" Fancy,	50 00 to 75 00

CHARLOTTE, Sept. 22.- Flou: $2 80 a $3.00. Wheat 1 10 a 00. Corn 65 a 60. Oats 55 a 50. Bacon 7½ a 10. Potatoes, irish, $0 00 a 0.

NEW YORK, Sep. 27. -Flour 4 65 a 5 24 Wheat 98 a $1 07. Corn 50 a 51. Oats 43.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.-Wheat 0 97 a 0 98; Corn 40 a 4 0; Oats, 32 a 34; Flour, $4 85 a 4. 60.

SALE OF Valuable Lands.

BY virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Forsyth County, I will sell at public auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the **10th** DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1880, all the lands of which the late Henry Hart, deceased, was seized, containing about

425 ACRES,

lying in the Western part of said county, near the Yadkin River, and on the waters of Ellison's and Hauser Creek, adjoining the lands of Wiley Hauser, John Miller and others.

Said lands are well improved, and have about **200 Acres of Wood Land,** and are well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Corn, Tobacco, &c., and have thereon a very large quantity of the most valuable timber.

Said sale will be made on a credit of six months, and will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers.

Bond and approved security, drawing 8 per cent interest from date will be required of the purchaser.

☞ Any one desiring information as to said lands will apply to the undersigned at Lewisville, N. C.

J. O. HART, Commissioner, &c.

Sept. 27th, 1880.-39-6t

JOB PRINTING of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at the PRESS OFFICE.

—Don't forget, the Salem Bookstore is the best place to get *good books* cheap.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, FORSYTH COUNTY,

N. S. Cook, Administrator of Mary A. Mangum, Plaintiff,

Against

Berry Taylor, Dolphus Taylor, Marilla Taylor, Newton Taylor, Polly Mills and husband —— Mills, Defendants.

In the Superior Court.

Summons for Relief.

Petition to sell land to pay debts.

To the Sheriff of Forsyth County, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summons Berry Taylor, Dolphus Taylor, Marilla Taylor, Newton Taylor, Polly Mills and husband —— Mills, the above named defendants, if to be found in your county, to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for Forsyth County, within 20 days from the service of this summons upon them, exclusive of the day of such service, and answer the complaint, a copy of which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for said county within 10 days from the date of this summons, and let them take notice that if they fail to answer said complaint within that time, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the said Court, this 6th day of September, 1880.

C. S. HAUSER, C. S. C.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, That Berry Taylor, Newton Taylor, Polly Mills and husband —— Mills, the defendants in the above case, are non-residents of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication of the summons be made in the PEOPLE'S PRESS, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, N. C., for six successive weeks, and that such publication shall be equivalent to per sonal survice of such summons on the Defendants.

Given at office in Winston, this 28th day of September, 1880.

39-6w. C. S. HAUSER, C. S. C.

SALE OF Valuable Property.

BY virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Forsyth County, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by said Court, will expose to sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, beginning on

Monday, the 4th day of October, 1880,

and continuing from day to day, the following described real and personal property belonging to the heirs of the estate of John P. Nissen, deceased, consisting of about

600 Acres of Land,

lying near Waughtown, the entire WAGON SHOPS of the justly celebrated Nissen Wagons, including Woodshops, Blacksmith Shops, Tools, Stock, Material, and a large number of Wagons, finished and unfinished, a Saw Mill and a large amount of fine seasoned wagon lumber.

Also all the other property belonging to the said estate.

TERMS OF SALE.

All the personal property will be sold for cash, and the real estate one-half cash, and the remaining half on a credit of twelve months, to be secured by note with good security, bearing interest at 8 per cent. Title reserved until purchase money is paid. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock on the premises.

C. B. WATSON, J. C. BUXTON. } Com's.

Sept. 8, 1880.-37-4t.

THE SALEM Printing Office.

Having been engaged in the PRINTING BUSINESS, uninterruptedly for many years, we flatter ourselves that our experience enables us to execute

PRINTING

of every description, in the most satisfactory manner and at prices that will compare favorably with the

Best and Neatest Work

of the Northern Cities.

Our prices are as low, and often lower, than similar work can be done in larger establishments.

We can print at short notice

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, PROGRAMMES, CARDS, RECEIPTS, BLANKS, POSTERS, CHECKS, TAGS, LABELS, NOTE, LETTER and BILLHEADS, RECEIPTS and CARDS in PLAIN or FANCY COLORS.

SAMPLES OF OUR WORK

can always be examined at the Office.

Our office is supplied with excellent material, of the latest style, good and fast presses, which enables us to execute work promptly at

REDUCED PRICES.

Don't fail to give us a trial before having your printing done elsewhere.

Thanking our numerous friends for their liberal patronage heretofore received, we hope to continue to be favored with a fair share of work in our line.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., April, 1880.

We publish
THE PEOPLE'S PRESS,
$1 50 a year.

BLUM'S
FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S
ALMANAC,
having the largest circulation in the State.
Sold everywhere.

GUIDE BOOK
OF
NORTH WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.
PRICE 25 CENTS.
New edition ready May 15th.

We print
THE ACADEMY,
A Monthly School Journal
OF SALEM ACADEMY.
50 CENTS A YEAR.

ANNUAL CATALOGUE
OF
SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY.
and refer the public to these publications as specimens of our work.

NOTICE.

FORSYTH COUNTY:

Having qualified as administrator on the estate of the late Solomon Rothrock, on the 7th day of August, 1880: NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the said Solomon Rothrock, to make immediate payment and settlement to me or the claims will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. And all persons having claims against said estate will present them to me, lawfully authenticated, on or before the 15th day of August, 1881, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

N. S. COOK.
Public Adm'r of Forsyth County.
August 9th, 1880.—6t.

STATE ITEMS.

—Mr. Eugene Ashbury has invented and to-morrow will apply for a patent on a stove, constructed on a principle which involves a saving of at least a hundred per cent in wood, and possesses other considerable advantages. It is especially adapted to use where cooking on an extensive scale is required, and the special claim of the inventor is that he is able to utilize all the heat by dividing the flames into two flues over each of which a row of vessels may be heated. These flues may be of any length within a certain limit, so that four or five times as many vessels may be heated as on an ordinary stove of the same size. The inventor has exhibited his model to those familiar with such subjects, and it has met with unqualified approval. Mr. Ashbury is himself quite sanguine.—*Charlotte Observer.*

—The two men arrested for throwing stones and shooting into passenger cars, were tried at Greesboro and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in jail.—*Patriot.*

The scoundrels should have been hanged by the neck until they were dead. If lynch-law is ever justifiable, it would be to punish with death the villains who shoot into trains or put obstructions on railroad tracks.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

—The New York and North Carolina Smelting Company, which has just erected at heavy expense, larger reduction and smelting works in Charlotte, announce in another column that they are ready for the purchase of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc ores, at assay value, less their charges.—*Charlotte Observer.*

—The battle of Gettysburg was fought, on the rebel side, mainly by Longstreet's troops. This eminent Confederate is now drawing the comfortable salary of $7,500 as Hayes' minister to Turkey. Meanwhile, the Union soldier (General Hancock) who won the battle at Gettysburg, and saved Pennsylvania and the North from invasion, is being denounced by the Republican press as a traitor and rebel sympathizer. It seems as if things had been mixed.—*Utica N. Y. Observer.*

—The president and one hundred and fifty vice-presidents of the great Hancock meeting at Pittsburg, Pa., on Saturday night, have heretofore acted with the Republicans.

This great political meeting was entirely the work of Republican "floppers," that is to say, of gentlemen who have flopped from their party into the support of Gen. Hancock. The Democratic State and county committees had nothing to do with the getting up or conduct of the meeting.

NEW YORK.—John Kelly, chief of Tammany, says of the prospects in New York: "The Democrats of New York are united and are in full sympathy and accord in their support of Hancock and English. We shall give our Presidential candidates the largest majority that has been given the Democratic nominees in many years—much larger than Mr. Tilden received in 1876."

SUPERLATIVE

BAKING POWDER.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Absolutely Pure.

THE SUPERLATIVE BAKING POWDER is the standard article of the *United States* for strength and purity. The best article for general baking purposes.

It is the Cook's Favorite.

Warranted perfectly pure and superior to any thing of the kind now in the market, for healthfulness and strength, producing at all times the

Most Delicious Cookery.

For sale by Grocers or sent direct by mail on receipt of sixty (60) cents for one pound cans. Sold in Cans only.

Full trength Guaranteed.

Address
SUPERLATIVE
Baking Powder Company,
143 Chambers St., New York.

how this to your Grocer.

April 1, 1880.

THE BEST FERTILIZERS ARE ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

—AND—

The Unanimous Testimony of Prominent Farmers'

SHOWS THAT

The Pacific Co's Wheat Fertilizer

IS THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

The testimony is that it increases the yield 50 to 75 per cent.

FOR SALE BY

REED BRO'S., Agents,

Near Depot, Winston, N. C.,

Who will supply copies of testimonials from well known farmers in North Carolina and Virginia.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Hinshaw Brothers,

SHALLOWFORD ST., (OPPOSITE PIEDMONT WAREHOUSE).

WINSTON, N. C.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, General Merchandise, Guano,

Grass eeds, Fertilizers and Country Produce.

OUR EFFORTS TO BUILD UP A LARGE TRADE HAS BEEN CROWNED with success, and we have been compelled to double the size and capacity of our former storehouse, which gives us the best arranged and most convenient store-rooms in the State. We have added very many articles to our stock and separated our wholesale department from the retail and made it very complete and we are now pleased to offer to the Spring trade both wholesale and retail a stock, in quality, variety and magnitude, never before equaled in this market, and with our increased facilities and renewed energy, we intend to offer our customers greater inducements than ever before, and by pursuing the same course as heretofore, we hope and expect to achieve still greater results, and to merit the same. We will continue to have in stock a full line of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Calicos	Ladies' H'dfs,	Cottonades,	Putty,	Coffee,
Lawns,	Ladies' Ruffs,	Linens,	Locks,	Sugar,
Piques,	Ladies' Shawls,	Jeans,	Hinges,	Syrup,
Linens,	Ladies' Kid Gloves,	Cassimeres,	Screws,	Soda,
Poplins,	Perfumery,	Doeskins,	Kettles,	Fish,
Worsteds,	Ribbons,	Broadcloths,	Mule Shoes,	Salt,
Cashmeres,	Insertings,	Fries' Jeans,	Horse Shoes,	Meat,
Silks,	Hamburg Edgings,	Counterpanes,	Mattocks, Hoes,	Lard,
Grasscloths,	Plaids,	Shirts & Collars,	Horse Shoe Nails,	Flour,
Swiss Muslins,	Sheetings,	Ties & Suspenders,	Grindstones,	Meal,
Victoria Lawns,	Cotton Yarns,	Pocket Knives,	Oils & Lead,	Kegs,
Jaconets,	Drillings,	Knives & Forks,	Varnishes,	Tubs,
Bl'ched Domestic,	Cambrics,	Nails,	Drugs, DyeStuffs,	Rope,
Ladies' Ties,	Osnabergs,	Axes,	Pat'nt Medicines,	Corn,
Ladies' Collars,	Flannels.	Hammers,	Leather,	Chop.
Ladies' Cuffs,	Hickory Shirtings,	Saws,	Crockery,	Oats,
Ladies' Hosiery,	Bed Ticking,	Glass,	Stationery,	Rye,

Paints, Notions of every description, White Goods, Trunks and Valises, Sole, Harness and Upper Leather, Blankets, Oil Cloths, Table Linens, Napkins, Umbrellas, &c. A large assortment of all colors and numbers of J. & P. Coats' SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON, always on hand, at same prices and on same terms that it is sold by the largest jobbing houses in America. You will save freight by buying from us. We continue to keep

Best Assortment of ALPACAS in Town,

and offer inducements in Ladies' Dress Goods. We are Sole Agents for the Winchester Cassimeres, Boots and Shoes, which are so well and favorably known that it is only necessary to state that we will offer this year a greater variety of both than ever before. Every pair of Shoes and Boots fully warranted.

It is a conceded fact that we carry a larger and better assorted stock and sell more Boots and Shoes than any house in this county.

Our Wholesale Department will be more complete this year than ever before, and we are fully prepared to meet all competition both here and elsewhere, and ask our country merchants to make a note of this.

20,000 BAGS FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS, THIS SPRING, OF

ALLISON & ADDISON'S

"STAR BRAND"

COMPLETE MANURE FOR TOBACCO.

Dried Fruits & Country Produce taken in exchange for Merchandise.

We invite all to come and examine our Stock and Prices before purchasing.

N. H. MEDEARIS, of Forsyth,
THOS. H. PEGRAM, Jr., of Winston,
J. W. MARTIN, of Davie,
W. H. BYNUM, of Stokes,
E. F. WALL, of Surry,
} Are with us as Salesmen, and invite their friends and acquaintances to call and see them.

Respectfully,

April 10, 1880. HINSHAW BROTHERS

1880. 1880.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED at MRS. DOUTHIT'S, a large assortment of all kinds of

MILLINERY GOODS, NOTIONS,

WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.,

for the Fall and Winter of 1880, which will be sold cheap for cash.

All are invited to call.

MRS. T. B. DOUTHIT.

Salem, N. C., Sept. 16, 1880.

REMOVAL.

O. K. W. HOWARD

Would inform his friends and customers that he has moved from Winston to the

OLD FULKERSON STORE. SALEM, N. C.,

and, as heretofore, he will be the pioneer of low prices. Believing in a nimble sixpence, he will endeavor always to sell at the lowest possible rates,

FAMILY and STAPLE GROCERIES,
STAPLE DRY GOODS & SHOES.

Coffee, 15 cents; Sugar 10 cents and other goods proportionately low. A full supply always on hand.

CALL AND SEE HIM.

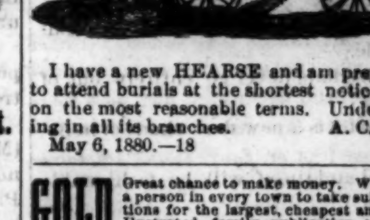
A. C. VOGLER,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, COFFINS, CASKETS, &c.,

MAIN STREET,

SALEM, N. C



I have a new HEARSE and am prepared to attend burials at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Undertaking in all its branches. A. C. V.

May 6, 1880.—18

GOLD. Great chance to make money. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. Six elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports taking 120 subscribers in a day. A lady agent reports making over $200 clear profit in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home overnight. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages in the business fails to make great pay. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

ICE CREAM.

PURE FRESH ICE CREAM,
At MELLER'S OLD STAND.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements. Office hours from 7 o'clock. A. M., to 6 P. M., during the week, and on Sunday from 7 to 8 A. M.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Sunday at 4. p. m. Due every day, except Sunday, by 10:50 p. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Bliss and Flat Shoals. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:45, a. m. Due every day except Sunday, at 3, p. m.

DANBURY, via Winston, Flat Branch, Sedge Garden, Germanton Walnut Cove and Meadows. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:45, a. m, Due every day, except Sunday by 5, p. m.

YADKINVILLE, via Lewisville, Panther Creek and Conrad, closes every day except Sunday at 5:45, a. m. Due every day except Sunday by 5, p. m.

ROCKFORD, via Mount Tabor, Vicena, Red Plains, East Bend and Richmond Hill. Closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5:45, a. m. Due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 6, p. m.

FULTON, via Friedberg, Advance and Elbaville. Closes every Tuesday and Friday at 5:45. Due same days by 7, p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

—A few copies of MOORE'S NEW HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA for sale at SALEM BOOKSTORE. Apply early.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Board of County Commissioners of Forsyth County, at the Court House in Winston, on the first Monday in October, 1880, to create an additional polling place within Winston Township, to be opened in the town of Salem.

MANY CITIZENS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to H. A. Siddall, are requested to come forward and settle with the undersigned and save cost.

J. W. HUNTER, Trustee.

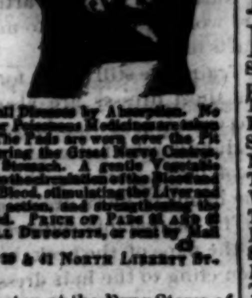
Salem, N. C., Sept. 16, 1880.

FLAGG'S IMPROVED PATENT LIVER PAD!

NEVER GETS HARD.
CAN BE MADE ANY STRENGTH DESIRED. LAST TWICE AS LONG.

Diseases Cured without Drugging the System.

CURES
Chills and Fever,
Liver Complaint,
Dyspepsia,
Neuralgia,
Nervousness,
Rheumatism,
Costiveness,
Female Weakness,
Sick & Nervous Headache.



These Pads Cure all Diseases by Absorption. No Noxious Pills, Oils, or Poisonous Medicines are taken into the Stomach. The Pads are worn over the Pit of the Stomach, covering the Great Nerve Centers, also the Liver and Stomach. A gentle Vegetable tonic is absorbed into the circulation of the Blood and Liver, purifying the Blood, stimulating the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action, and strengthening the Stomach to digest food. PRICE OF PADS $1 AND $2 EACH. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, or sent by Mail or Express. Manufactured at 39 & 41 NORTH LIBERTY ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

For sale in Winston at the Drug Stores of Montague & Gray, and S. H. Smith.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. READ PROOF BELOW.

From Rev. P. N. GRANGER,

Presiding Elder of the St. Alban's District.

St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 29th, 1880.

DR. J. B. KENDALL & Co., Gents:—In reply to your letter I will say that my experience with 'Kendall's Spavin Cure' has been very satisfactory indeed. Three or four years ago I procured a bottle of your agent, and with it cured a horse of lameness caused by a spavin. Last season my horse became very lame, and I turned him out for a few weeks when he became better, but when I put him on the road he grew worse, when I discovered that a ring-bone was forming, I procured a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure, and with less than a bottle cured him so that he is not lame, neither can the bunch be found. Respectfully yours,

P. N. GRANGER.

PERSEVERANCE WILL TELL.

Stoughton, Mass., March 16th, 1880.

B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:—In justice to you and myself I think, I ought to let you know that I have removed two bone spavins with 'Kendall's Spavin Cure,' one very large one, don't know how long the spavin had been there. I have owned the horse eight months. It took me four months to take the large one off and two for the small one. I have used ten bottles. The horse is entirely well, not at all stiff, and no bunch to be seen or felt. This is a wonderful medicine. It is a new thing here, but if it does for all what it has done for me its sale will be very great.

Respectfully yours, CHAS. E. PARKER.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Ashland, Schuylkill Co., Pa., June 3rd, 1880.

Dr. J. B. KENDALL & Co., Gents:—A case of spavin that came under my observation was entirely cured by one bottle of your 'Kendall's Spavin Cure', and the horse sold afterwards for two hundred dollars. Yours Truly,

"The" Druggist. CHAS. H. BARNARD.

STATEMENT MADE UNDER OATH.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—In the year 1875 I treated with 'Kendall's Spavin Cure', a bone spavin of several months' growth, nearly half as large as a hen's egg, and completely stopped the lameness and removed the enlargement. I have worked the horse since very hard, and he has never been lame nor could I ever see any difference in the size of the hock joints since I treated him with 'Kendall's Spavin Cure.' R. A. GAINES.

Enosburg Falls, Vt., Feb. 25, 1879.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 25th day of February, A. D. 1879.

JOHN G. JENNE, Justice of the Peace.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE ON HUMAN FLESH.

Patten's Mills, Washington Co., N. Y., Feb. 21, 1878.

B. J. Kendall M. D., Dear Sir:—The particular case on which I used your "Spavin Cure" was a malignant ankle sprain of sixteen months' standing. I had tried many things but in vain. Your "Spavin Cure" put the foot on the ground again, and for the first time since hurt, in a natural position. For a family liniment it excels anything we ever used. Yours truly, REV. M. P. BELL, Pastor M. E. Church Patten's Mills, N. Y.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE is sure in its effects, mild in its action as it does not blister, yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach every deep-seated pain or to remove any bony growth, or other enlargement, such as spavins, splints, curbs, callous, sprains, swellings, any lameness and all enlargements of the joints or limbs, or rheumatism in man and for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild and yet certain in its effects.

Send address for Illustrated Circular, which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success to our knowledge, for beast as well as man.

Price $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. ALL DRUGGISTS have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors, DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO, Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The People's Press FOR 1880.

TERMS:

ONE YEAR,	$1 50
SIX MONTHS,	75
THREE MONTHS,	50
TEN COPIES FOR	12 50

THE PRESS

IS PUBLISHED

Every Thursday Morning,

and has a circulation in the counties of Forsyth, Davidson, Davie, Yadkin, Surry, Stokes and Guilford, as well as a fair circulation in other parts of the State, and in the West, and Northwestern and Southwestern States among emigrated North Carolinians.

The publishers will endeavor, more than ever before, to make the PRESS

A First-class Newspaper.

The Miscellaneous Department

will receive careful attention, giving choice fireside reading and much general information.

The Local Department

will be as complete and reliable as possible.

The State and General News

will have a large share of attention.

The Farmer

will find our Agricultural Department as practical and useful as we can make it. We request all our friends to send us statements of the result of experiments with their crops and we will publish them for the benefit of our readers.

The Markets

will be given carefully corrected every week.

We earnestly request the co-operation of every *subscriber, friend or reader* of the paper in extending its circulation.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., April, 1880.

Pay Your Taxes.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the State and County Tax, and hope the taxpayers will meet me and pay promptly:

Thursday,	Sept.	23rd,	Lewis Bitting's.
Friday,	"	24th,	Hardin Haslip's.
Saturday,	"	25th,	Crim's X Roads.
Monday,	"	27th,	Kernersville.
Tuesday,	"	28th,	Joseph Beeson's.
Wednesday,	"	29th,	Ben. Hampton's.
Thursday,	"	30th,	Winston.
Friday,	Oct.	1st,	Widow Clinard's.
Saturday,	"	2nd	Alson Stewart's.
Monday	"	4th,	Lewisville.
Tuesday,	"	5th,	Salem Town Hall.

Sept. 8, 1880. A. FOGLE, Sheriff

AGRICULTURAL.

Crib-biting is often a habit, but may be caused by a disease. Indigestion occasions a constant irritation and uneasiness, which may impel the horse to take hold with the teeth and stretch the neck as a means of relief. From this grows the habit of crib-biting and wind-sucking, which ceases when the cause is removed. As a remedy, give the horse in his feed daily for a few weeks one ounce of copperas and half an ounce of ground ginger, and feed him upon ground feed, with crushed or ground grain, and an ounce of salt in each feed.

The hedge system is the best in the long run to grow the black raspberry and the blackberry. If grown in hills, the wind and snow will twist and break them off and down, while if grown in hedges and the branches interlocked together, they will sustain each other. If thoroughly worked and kept clean the first year or two, before the hedge is too thick, the shade afterward, with the mulch of leaves, or hay or straw that would be worked under, will keep the ground moist and prevent leaves from growing much.

The use of implements of husbandry of imperfect construction, or in bad condition, it is confidently believed, is a greater annual tax to the farmers than all the assessments imposed by law. The hindrance to labor, loss in time, the greater hardship of its accomplishment and its less effectual operation by the toggled chain, the racked cart, the dull plough-point, the toothless harrow, the broken hoe, the spade, the rake, the fork, if kept in accurate account by each individual, would present an aggregate of loss reproachful to many and criminal in the most careless.

The Dixie *Farmer* says: "Most of the ferns found in our woods contain more or less starch, and when properly prepared are very palatable and nutritious. An attempt was recently made in France to popularize them as food. The young shoots of the common brake fern, when exposed above the soil to the air and sunlight, become exceedingly fleshy, white and tender. The hill tribes of Japan live on ferns all the year round, eating the tender leaflets in spring, and later in the season the starch extracted from the roots. A certain famous French painter is known to pride himself on his fern omelets."

According to Dr. Brush there is a marked difference between the milk of cud-chewing and that of non-cud-chewing animals. The milk of the former contains a variety of casein which, under the action of the digestive process coagulates into a hard mass. The other kind of milk, to which human, equine and ass's milk belongs, does not coagulate into a hard mass, but into small granular or flocculent masses, which are easily diffusible. In the milk of the cud-chewers there is but a small amount of sugar and a large amount of casein, while exactly the contrary is the case with the non-ruminants. And this is why the latter is better than cow's milk for infants brought up by hand.

One of the first things necessary in the education of a child intended for a farmer is the cultivation of the habit of observation. With this habit once formed he never becomes stupid, because he is busy seeing things and reflecting over what he has observed. This faculty is especially necessary while preparing the soil and watching the growth of crops. In farming the conditions of things are so various and the process often so hidden that we constantly find something new to add to our knowledge and increase our skill.

The Michigan *Farmer* recommends the following treatment for tumors on horses caused by striking them: Clip off the hair over the injured part, and apply this ointment: Bin. iodide of mercury, one part; lard, eight parts. Mix well together, and rub the swelling well with the ointment; tie the head up so he cannot rub it into his eyes. The next day dress the part with lard, after cleansing with castile soap and water. Repeat the dressing every other day for a week or ten days, then apply the ointment again in the same manner.

The Toronto *Mail* says: "The failure of the spring wheat remains unexplained. Farmers in the neighborhood of Brookville are convinced that the trouble is not so much with the rust, as first reported, as with a small fly or insect, that destroys the stem by stinging it near the sheath and depositing an egg. This insect may be the wheat stem maggot, which is doing considerable damage to the crop in the Province of Quebec and in parts of New York State. It seems to operate something like the Hessian fly, and may become a terrible scourge."

Not only is the stock business increasing, but crops are steadily reported larger, making more to do by the transportation companies, which steadily swells the export shipments from our ports to foreign countries. Last week the exports of produce from the port of New York alone to foreign countries reached the large total of $9,369,772, compared with $7,082,345, for the corresponding week last year. The heavier share, as usual, goes to Great Britain, and consists largely of grain, provisions, petroleum, cotton, and other raw products. From January 1 the total is $258,235,414, against $204,357,753. for same period of 1879.

Providential.

Parish clerks, especially if they happen to be shoemakers, are generally of a philosophical turn of mind. Here is an example related by an old rector, who was standing with his clerk in his churchyard ruefully contemplating the fallen grandeur of a stately elm which had lately ornamented the picturesque burial place of the "rude forefathers of the hamlet." After gazing for some time on the wreck, the clerk at length broke the sorrowful silence by addressing the rector thus: "I dare say you remember, sir, the violent storms of the spring of 1833. I have heard there were more elms blown down then than was ever before known; and in the autumn of that year we had the cholera. Now, coffins, you know, are made of elm; these trees, therefore, were doubtless blown down on purpose to supply the extra number of coffins which Providence foresaw would be required before the year ended."

Tom Taylor as a Humorist.

Of an early staff of *Punch*, Mark Lemon, Jerrold, G. A. a'Beckett, Sterling Coyne, E. Landells, Newman, John Leech, Albert Smith, Kenny Meadows, are all dead. Still alive are W. H. Wills, H. P. Gratton, H. G. Hine (the now famous water-color artist), and Percival Lee, a veteran, who still contributes occasionally. Of those who joined after the journal was established, we have to mourn Thackeray, Horace Mayhew, and Shirley Brooks, who was by far the best all-around contributor that *Punch* ever had, and under whose editorship it was in its zenith. Mr. Richard Doyle and Mr. Tenniel, who were of this second lot, happily survived. There can be no doubt, I should think, that Mr. Burmand will be appointed to the editorship vacated by Mr. Taylor's death. He has for years past been the mainstay of the publication, and is beyond all others qualified for the post, both by experience and natural ability.

It has been frequently said in this column, and it must be said now, that Mr. Taylor was of his element as editor of a confessedly comic periodical. I have heard it said that he was not old when he assumed the reins, but he had breathed the *Punch* atmosphere all his literary life, and been one of its most constant contributors. For my own part, I never could understand what he contributed, or why he was engaged; he was known to supply the verse, which was invertebrate, awkward and unmelodious; and the "Essence of Parliament," which he took up after Shirley Brooks' death, is entirely wanting in point, epigram, and appreciation with which it was so abundantly illustrated by its originator. He was not a satirist like Jerrold, a punster like a'Beckett, a jester like Horace Mayhew; he was no cynic like Brooks, flavoring all his epigram, with a delicious sub-acid; he had none of the extraordinary sense of the ludicrous which characterizes Burmand, and he lacked the *bonhomie*, real or affected, of Mark Lemon to control and reconcile the turbulent band of contributors, and by hand-shaking and shoulder-slapping to make his way through life.—*Ex.*

FASHIONS.

Short redingotes are again worn.

High back combs are no longer worn.

None but Derby hats are of plain felt.

Polka dotted stockings are much worn.

Bead embroideries retain their popularity.

Cardinal and old gold remain fashionable.

Derby hats never go entirely out of vogue.

Ophelia is a new dark shade of heliotrope.

Gold and tinsel will be fashionable as ever.

Crown braids and puffs have gone out of date.

The new coiffures are all very flat and smooth.

French and India costumes will be worn again.

Short dresses are worn on all sorts of occasions.

Dotted fabrics are growing in fashionable favor.

Fancy feathers will be worn only on Derby hats.

Jerseys will be worn next month, in New York.

The polanaise in various forms will be revived this fall.

English and French styles are not at all alike this fall.

"Anchorite" hats will be worn with "Pilgrim" suits.

Lanquedoc yellow is a new shade of this popular color.

Jersey webbing is found among the fall importations.

New laces are embroidered with gold and silver threads.

Fifteen yard-square handkerchiefs are sold for a costume.

Rumchudda and Korah silks are to take the place of Surah.

Strings of pearls in the coils of the hair are again fashionable.

Plush will take the place of velvet in millinery next season.

Jet ornaments will be used to excess on fall hats and bonnets.

The "Hermit" polonaise is the novelty in early fall garments.

Breakfast caps are *de rigueur*, with a dressy morning toilet.

Ostrich tips and plumes will be more worn than fancy feathers.

Plush and satin will be used together, in trimming costumes.

Side combs of coral, celluloid, ivory, shell, and jet are much worn.

Many narrow flounces appear on the skirts of some full dresses.

Balayeuses of the same stuff as the costume are coming into vogue.

The new plaid mixtures embrace clan tartan, Madras, and French plaid.

Fancy reticules are trimmed with much gathered lace, cords and tassels.

Polonaise, basques, round waists, and pointed bodices are all in vogue.

Petticoats are much wider, to fill out the wider skirts of new dresses.

It takes fifteen large all-wool plaid handkerchiefs to make a Paris handkerchief suit.

New cheviot checks show the same mixture of color that gentlemen's do.

Buttons on fancy boots now match those on the costume with which they are worn.

Cords will play an important part in the trimmings of dresses and wraps next season.

Derby and jockey hats will be covered with plaids and checks in the fall, to match costumes.

Plush and satin will take the place of Surah silk and lace for millinery purposes this season.

The Jacquard loom is as active as ever in the production of brocaded and damasse novelties.

Natural or very fine artificial flowers are worn in the hair, to match the boquets of the corsage.

Trains are still worn for full dress, but short dresses are also admissable on ceremonious occasions.

Handkerchief dresses made of all-wool, large, plaid handkerchiefs are in the hands of Paris dressmakers.

The fashionable coiffure is now low in the nape of the neck, but short women cling to the hair dressing.

Gold brocaded, and plain gold ribbons and gold cord braids and laces appear among the new millinery goods.

Combination garments, uniting the chemise, corset cover, and short petticoat in one, are found among new lingerie.

Among importations of early fall goods are quantities of fine, all-wool plaids, in bright colors on plain dark grounds.

Bat and Horse.

The positions of the different base ball clubs have not altered since last week, and the race being settled so far as the first and second honors are concerned, the only interest now is between the Cleveland and Troy for third place and the Worcester and Boston for fifth and sixth position. The record up to September 10 is:

CLUBS.	Chicago	Providence	Cleveland	Troy	Worcester	Boston	Buffalo	Cincinnati	Total Won
Chicago	...	9	5	10	10	9	9	5	57
Providence	3	...	9	3	5	5	10	10	45
Cleveland	2	3	...	9	6	7	4	7	38
Troy	2	3	3	...	3	4	11	10	36
Worcester	2	4	6	3	...	6	3	8	32
Boston	3	1	5	5	1	...	9	7	31
Buffalo	0	2	2	1	9	3	...	4	21
Cincinnati	1	2	2	1	3	5	3	...	17
Total Lost	13	24	32	32	37	39	49	51	287

A special meeting of the League has been called for October 4, to take some action regarding salaries and the engagement of players for next year.

The directors of the Buffalo are in correspondence with Ewing, late catcher of the Rochester, and Sullivan, formerly of the Dubuque. As both Rowe and Crowley have bad hands, it has been decided to secure one of the first-named players to support Galvin. Rowe will be put on third base and Richardson will be sent to centre field.

The managers of the National Base Ball Club announce arrangement of the following games with League clubs to be played on the Washington grounds: October 1 and 2, Providence; October 4, 5, 8, 9, Worcester; October 11, 12, 15, 16, Chicago; October 18, 19, 22, 23, Cleveland; October 25, 26, 27, Boston; October 28, 29, 30, Troy. The managers announce also that all claims are settled, and that they expect to get into the League next year. It is believed they will secure Hines of the Providence, to reinforce the nine. They count upon the retirement of Cincinnati from the League.

Crickmore, Governor Bowie's fine two-year-old, has gone amiss.

Duke of Montrose is reported permanently broken down.

The *Spirit of the Times* will not believe St. Julien's limit has been reached until he beats 2.10.

Mr. Wesley P. Balch, of Boston, has purchased Parana for $16,000. She trotted in 2.19¼ at Beacon Park.

The first annual fair of the Cecil Co. (Md.) Agricultdral Society is announced for October 13, 14 and 15. Premiums to the amount of $1,675 will be awarded for trotting.

Brambaletta, the game little Bonnie Scotland filly, who lowered a half second the 5-furlong record by her performance at Coney Island, Saturday last, has started fourteen times this season, and won just half the races. But no matter in what company she ran she never failed to get a place, as she has been four times second and three times third.

People swarm like bees to see Luke Blackburn run. His career has been wonderful. He has started in twenty races this season, and won eighteen of them. He has cut down the time record of one mile and three furlongs and one mile and a half, and has carried the full measure of the weight schedule in both class and weight-for-age races, and it is generally believed he can beat the best time record from one to four miles out. His winnings amount to $31,500. It is said that a lad named Harrison rides him in his exercises, and when he mounts him Harrison throws the reins loosely about his neck, and whips him along, and the colt absolutely refuses to go faster than a canter; but put McLaughlin up, or show him the colors, and he bows his neck, pricks his ears, and it requires a strong pair of arms to keep him from going to the front.

The National Trotting Association of Hartford, Conn., announces the following reinstatement of horses (suspended for non-payment of entrance money) affecting Pennsylvania parks or horses:

William N. Griffiths, Oxford, Pa., and the b g. Neshaminy, suspended by order of the Burlington County Agricultural Society, Mt. Holly, N. J., as notified October 24, 1879. Claim paid.

Thomas Stanley, Parker City, and the b. m. Irene, suspended by order of the Lyons (N. Y.) Driving Park Association, June 17, 1879, and the Preemption Park (limited), Geneva, N. Y., June 27, 1879. Claims paid.

R. F. Myers, Washington, D. C., and the b. m. Ethel Medium, suspended by order of the Akron (Ohio) Driving Park Association, July 15, 1880. Claim settled. R. F. Myers, Altoona, Pa., and the b. m. Ethel Medium, remain suspended as notified June 30 and July 13, 1880.

Gems.

Ill doers are ill thinkers.

A crowd is not company.

All men can't be masters.

Fear is stronger than love.

Agree, for the law is costly.

Dying is as natural as living.

Care and diligence bring luck.

Hatred is blind as well as love.

Children are poor men's riches.

Idleness always envies industry.

A great fortune is a great slavery.

Heaven is worth the whole world.

A danger foreseen is half avoided.

Fore-cast is better than work-hard.

By doing nothing we learn to do ill.

A good example is the best sermon.

Do good if you expect to receive it.

Idle men are dead all their life long.

A great reputation is a great charge.

A man is not so soon healed as hurt.

A good friend is my nearest relation.

Empty vessels give the greatest sound.

Ignorance is the mother of Impudence.

Ask thy purse what thou shouldest buy.

A quiet conscience causes a quiet sleep.

Self-Assertion of Genius.

A great writer has said that "a child should be treated as a live tree, and helped to grow, not as a dry, dead timber, which is to be carved into this or that shape, and to have certain moldings grooved upon it." This is true enough, but the difficulty for parents is to find out what is the kind of tree. It is said that when Dr. Watts was a child he was exceedingly fond of verse-making. His father, a stern and rather strait-laced schoolmaster, was very much annoyed at this, and did all in his power to keep the boy from indulging his taste. According to the well-known story, on one occasion he threatened to flog him severely the next time he caught him making rhymes, upon which little Isaac fell upon his knees exclaiming:

> "Oh, father, do some pity take,
> And I will no more verses make."

Yet the son followed his bent, and has come to be regarded now as one of the first of English hymn-writers. Numberless instances might be given of the same sort of thing—fathers and mothers failing to discover their children's peculiar inclinations. Kepler the astronomer, was apprenticed as a waiter in a German public-house; Shakespeare is supposed to have been a wool comber, or a scrivener's clerk; Ben Johnson was a mason, and worked at the building of Lincoln's Inn; Lord Clive, one of the greatest warlors and statesmen that England can boast, was a clerk; Inigo Jones, the architect, was a carpenter; Turner, the greatest of English landscape painters, was a barber; Hugh Miller, the geologist, was a mason; Capt. Cook, the celebrated navigator, was apprenticed to a haber-dasher; Bewick, the father of wood engraving, was a coal miner; Sir William Herschel, the astronomer, was educated especially for a musician; Michael Faraday, the philosopher, was apprenticed to a book bindery; Jeremy Taylor, the poetical divine, was a barber, as was also Richard Arkwright, the inventer of the spinning-jenny, and Cowper, the poet, was brought up to the law, but hated the profession with a perfect hatred, and never, when he could help it, opened a book that bore upon it.

The Humor of Prose and Poetry.

History—One side of a question.

Other men's pains are easily borne.

Nothing is more dangerous, as far as your general health is concerned, than to overwork your tongue.

An Indianapolis man advertises: "See our $2 shirt." It don't take much to make an Indianapolis man proud.

The young man with the flower in his coat is to marry the young lady who is in the habit of saying the "*ideyah!*"

Some there are who gaze intently into the well of truth, but only in the hope of seeing their own image reflected there.

There is no special style of engraving engagement rings. A spider's web, with a fly on it, is a very pretty device.

Bread is the staff of life, and liquor the stilts—the former sustaining a man, and the latter elevating him for a fall.

A Florida Judge sent his wife to jail for stealing, and when she got out she had him impeached for dividing the plunder with her.

"Charles," she murmured as they strolled along the other evening, and gazed upwards at the bejeweled firmament, "Charles, dear, which is Venus and which is Adonis?"

Hackmen are the best hearted fellows in the world. They never see a lone man making his way home at night without asking him to ride.

SUNDAY MORNING IN NEW ORLEANS.

"Oh, nice bauany, un pesos pour bouchar!"
"Lemmones wan doazen you dake for a dime!"
"Sassafras roots—bay leaves—gumbo filee!"
"Bullfrogs, so fraish, jump seex feet avery time!"
"Maype dwas petter my gorns you not standt on!"
"Arrah, go to the divil! git out of me way!"
"Monsieur, voulez-vous acheter wattymylon?"
"Fraish aigs! Greole aigs! Yoost laid kisterday!"
"Senhor, want buy ginger, very fine Mehlcano?"
"Sausuch! fine sausuch! fraish liver and tripe"
"Who want buy museek box? Play like piano!"
"Cantelope! cantelope! cheap, sweet and ripe!"
"Who want buy ciglas, tree fol wan nickel?"
"Now, what in the worould are ye troyin' to say thin?"
"Cucombre! cucombre! vary fine pickle!"
"Now, bay go me coat there, y'ould Choi neese haythin!"
"Yoost look at dose preeches, here ontly one taller!"
"Onyana! onyana! look; fi' cents a pile!"
"Ere's yer pure butter, now, none o' yer taller!"
"Fresh swimps, here! fresh swimps, here!"
(Can smell 'em a mile.)
"Let's get out of here now, that's if we are able,
For that bates the divil's old Tower of Babel!"

OUR ANCESTORS.—It is a great pity that anybody has to do anything between June and September. How much happier were our ancestors than ourselves. Why, I was telling my son this morning about his ancestors, and I just envied them. When they awoke at sunrise they just kicked off the bear skin, dipped themselves into the creek if there was a creek handy, and didn't if there wasn't, hung a wolf skin over their shoulders and they were dressed for the day. This was long ago, because we come of a very old family. Our family records show that our direct ancestors had the handsomest cave in their range of mountains and a stranger couldn't get up in the night for a drink of water without falling over a skull. And they never had to do a stroke of work. All day long the gentlemen hunted, not so much for sport, as for meat. And the ladies stayed at home and talked gossip and chewed wolf-skins to make them soft and pliable for children's winter clothing. A man didn't go roaring and swearing around his room in the morning in those good old days, with his eyes full of soap, groping for the towel. There was no such a thing as soap and they had no use for towels. And they never worried about salaries and the prices of commodities. When they wanted anything they stole it, and when they couldn't steal it, in a sublime spirit of contentment, they went without it. And politics never worried them either. The man with the biggest club and the longest arm was President by a unanimous vote every time, and the man who objected to the elected was promptly sold to the Ohio medical students in the interest of science. Those were the days when a man could run for President on his shape. They were good men, these ancestors of mine, in their day. I am not ashamed of them, because I have no reason for thinking they were ashamed of me, and if they can stand it, I can. They were more religious than I am. They prayed oftener and made more noise about it, and they had more gods than they had words in their language. Colonel Ingersoll's raid would have bankrupted them. They fought a little, stole some and lied a great deal, and swore every time they thought of it, but they never played croquet, and were proof against the vanity of roller skates. There were some good things about them after all. The best thing I know about them is their distance—their remote antiquity. I revere the rare good sense which prompted them to live and get through with it and die, about three or four thousand years before their more fastidious descendants wanted the stage for their brief hour.

NIGHT.

BY JOHN KEY.

Spirit of night, soft-winged, insidious,
Thy wand is waving o'er the tired world—
By shadow-hands the flaunting day is furled
And gathered where the sun is hid. To us
Thy coming is nepenthe, welcome, sweet,
Bathing in cool oblivion the souls
Burned by day's sorrows as with searing coals,
Calming the world to slumber at thy feet.

Pith and Point.

Zola's Nana is under process of dramatization.

Kalif Ali: Men are more like the times they live in than than they are like their fathers.

"Pull down the blinds. This is a good motto to be sung by the inmates of glass houses.

Belial will hereafter hold his court in Paradise Lost. The revisers gave him the grand bounce from holy writ.

Lola Montez: Novelty is a great loss of love; but it is a varnish that soon wears off in the contact of constant association.

Now that Joseph's coat has been thrown out of the old testament by the revisers, perhaps some modern Hebrew will favor the world with an exhibition of it. It would attract attention in "Mine Uncle's show case." The rumor that Barnum had secured it for the clown of "The Greatest Show on Earth" is premature.

Herbert Spencer: Along with complete adjustment with humanity to the social state will go recognition of the truths that actions are completely right only when, besides being conducive to future happiness—special and general—they are immediately pleasurable; and that painfulness, not only ultimate but proximate, is the commitant of actions that are wrong.

> The grass will kinder lose its green,
> And turnip-tops will fade,
> And every fly will think his legs
> For croquet stakes were made.
> —Joseph Cook, D. D. LL. D.

Bolingbroke: To some natures, too restless to be happy, excitement can compensate for all—compensate for years wasted and hopes scattered; compensate for bitter regret at talents perverted and passions unrestrained.

"The queen of the Belgians is a fine whip." The information is important and coming through a fashion paper may be implicitly relied on. It would have been better, however, had the item explained what sort of a whip the queen is. Now the old fashioned birch in the United States was accounted a good whip in its day, but probably European royality would spurn anything so common.

> A Tom-Cat sits upon a shed
> And warbles wildly to his mate,
> "Oh, when the world has gone to bed,
> I love to sit and muse till late."
> But while this Tom-Cat sits and sings,
> Up springs a boarder, mad with hate,
> Who shoots that cat to fiddle strings;—
> He also loved to mutilate.

A good deacon, making an official visit to a dying neighbor, who was very unpopular, put the usual question, "Are you willing to go, my friend?" "Oh, yes," said the sick man, "I'm glad of that," said the deacon, "for all the neighbors are of the same opinion."

"Has the cook-book any pictures?" asked a young lady of the bookseller. "Not one," replied the dealer in books. "Why," exclaimed the witty young lady, "what is the use of telling us how to make a dinner if you give us no plates?"

BICYCLING.

Genteel,
On my wheel
I sit.
The vulgar mob may flit
Below;
They go
Unheeded by,
And, as they fly,
I'
Mounted high,
Sit.
Turning with toe or heel
My wheel.

Oh! finer far
Than fame or riches are
The caracolings of this airy car!
Why
Should I
Weep, wail or sigh?
What if age has dimmed my eye
What if I'm truly said
Not to be worth a red?
Stuff!
I've enough;
My steed of steel—
My Wheel.

Go, winning youth,
Forsooth!
Travel by rail;
Fish or shoot quail;
Weave melancholy rhymes
On the old times,
Whose sports to memory now appeal,
But leave to me my wheel.
Wealth melts like snow;
Love leads to woe;
So,
If I tread my troubles down,
Without a frown,
In speeding on from town to town,
Then do I wear the crown
With Wheel or whoa!

"AN oyster," says a New York paper, "if undisturbed, would live about eight years." Yes, and by that time it would be too old and tough to go to church. Convert oysters early if you wish to prevent them from becoming heathen.

Remedies for Headache.

VARIETY OF RECIPES AND SUGGESTIONS FROM TRUSTWORTHY SOURCES.

The following recipes and suggestions for the treatment of different forms of headache are collected from a variety of trustworthy sources:

Two grains citrate of caffeine, in capsule, taken every half hour, is a very effectual remedy in nervous and sick headache. One or two doses are often sufficient to give complete relief. The only objection to its use is sleeplessness, which sometimes results if it is taken in the evening. It is preferable to guarana as being hardly ever rejected by the stomach.

The following, according to Dr. W. W. Carpenter, is very effectual in most forms of headache:

Muriate of ammonia, 3 drachms; acetate of morphia, 1 grain; citrate of caffeine, 30 grains; aromatic spirits of ammonia, 1 drachm; elixir of guarana, 4 ounces; rose water, 4 ounces. Mix. Dessertspoonful every ten or twelve minutes.

In nervous headache, Dr. W. A. Hammond states the value of various drugs as follows;

Oxide of zinc is of great value. Ordinary dose—2 grains, three times a day, after meals; maximum dose, 5 grains. It is best given in form of pills.

Nux vomica is preferable to strychnia. The dose is ½ grain, after meals. If the patient is chlorotic it is well to combine a grain of reduced iron and ½ grain sulphate of quinine.

Bismuth, in the form of subcarbonate, will often take the place of oxide of zinc. Dose—2 grains after each meal. Bismuth probably aids digestion more than any mineral tonic, and is of use when there is gastric disturbance.

The bromides are serviceable when the nervous system is irritated. When it is exhausted they do harm.

Phosphorus is very useful in most forms of nervous headache. The best results are obtained from dilute phosphoric acid, in doses of 30 drops, largely diluted, three times a day, after eating, or phosphide of zinc, 1-10 grain, in pill, 3 times a day.

Arsenic, as a nerve tonic, stands next in value to zinc. Dose—5 drops 3 times a day, after meals.

Galvanism is sometimes valuable, but by no means a specific. The *constant current* should always be used, being careful to avoid too great intensity, lest amaurosis be produced.

Dr. T. Lauder Brunton, editor of the London *Practitioner*, says:

The administration of a brisk purgative, or small doses of epsom salts, three times a day, is a most effectual remedy for frontal headache when associated with constipation; but if the bowels be regular the morbid processes on which it depends seem to be checked, and the headache removed even more effectually, by nitro-muriatic acid, diluted, 19 drops in a wineglass of water, or bicar. soda, ten grains, in water, before meals. If the headache be immediately above the eyebrows, the acid is best; but if it be a little higher up, just where the hair begins, the soda appears to be the most effectual. At the same time that the headache is removed, the feeling of sleepiness and weariness, which frequently leads the patient to complain that they rise up more tired than they lie down, generally disappears.

A writer in the London *Lancet* remarks:

At the Middlesex Hospital female patients who have suffered many years from sick headache, evidently of a hereditary character, have been greatly benefited, if not cured, by the administration of 10 minim doses of tincture of Indian hemp, three times daily, between the attacks. This is well worthy of trial in those cases of never-living, ever-dying, martyrdom-like suffering.

In headache due to determination of blood to the head and in fever the following simple treatment is to be commended:

Put a handful of salt into a quart of water; add an ounce of spirits of hartshorn and half an ounce of spirits of camphor. Cork the bottle tightly to prevent the escape of the spirit. Soak a piece of soft cloth with the mixture and apply it to the head; wet the rag fresh as soon as it gets heated.

Soaking the feet in very warm water in which a spoonful of mustard has been stirred, is also beneficial in drawing the blood from the head.

Two teaspoonfuls of powdered charcoal, well stirred in half a glass of water and drank at once, is a valuable remedy in sick headache from sour stomach, flatulence, etc.

Tincture of nux vomica is recommended by Ringer as possessed of real curative powers when given in drop doses, repeated every five or ten minutes for eight or ten doses, and then continued at longer intervals for sick headache, accompanied with acute gastric catarrh, whether due to error in diet, constipation, or no apparent cause.

Paragraphic Oddities.

Professor—"Can any one tell us the origin of the expression 'Go to?'" Embryo minister—"Perhaps there was something more to it once, and they left it off because it didn't sound well."

"Mamma," said Henry Thomas, a bright little fellow over in Algiers, "mamma, have my toes got eyes?" "No, my darling; why do you ask such a foolish question?" "Because my feet's asleep."

"What have you been doing?" asked a boy of his playmate, whom he saw coming out of the house with tears in his eyes. "I've been chasing a birch rod round my father," was the snarling reply.

"John," said a doting parent to her gormandizing son, "do you really think you can eat the whole of that pudding with impunity?" "I don't know, ma," replied the young hopeful, "But I can with a spoon."

A man's head does not contain a brain capable of culture and refined rearing, but it is wonderful to what an extent the other end of his form can be reared. We beg to be excused, however, from bringing that end up in person.

The husband gazed indignantly at the dressmaker's bill, and said to his wife: "Madam, this is beyond endurance; my first wife could wear a calico dress longer than you can wear a silk one." Second wife: "Yes, but, my dear, your first wife could not stand such imposition long, and soon wore herself out. I am going to last longer by shifting the wear and tear on the dresses."

A good child complained that her catechism was too hard, and seriously inquired if there were not some kittenchisms for very little girls.

A civil denial is better than a rude grant.

Happiness is in taste and not in things; and it is by having what we love that we are happy, not by having what others find agreeable.—*Rochefoucauld.*

"It isn't the thinness of the milk I object to," said John Shuttle, as he pulled out a small frog from the creamer, "it's the thickness of the water it's mixed with."

The infinite variety which has prevailed in fashion for several seasons past, is repeated in the new autumn styles.

REPORTS from the principal business centres of the country indicate an exceedingly favorable outlook for the fall trade in all departments of industry.

"Yes; I am to be married, my dear friend. The young lady is pretty and very clever, yet she cannot play the piano-forte, that is her only failing." "Why, I should call that a blessing. It is certainly no fault!" "Hear me through. She cannot play the piano-forte and yet she always insists on playing."

Commercial Statistics.

THE WHEAT CROP.—The short crop Russian reports are measurably supported by the strength of the Russian markets, stopping exports, and by the fact that no purchases are making for export.

The acreage of wheat in the United Kingdom is less than last year, and the yield is largely under average.

The wheat crop of France is reported under average.

There have been protracted rains in France and Germany, and serious deterioration of quality is apprehended.

There will be a smaller foreign deficit to supply from the surplus of the United States than last year. Wheat will always be purchased for foreign consumption at a price, but the price necessary to excite compeition will, of course, depend upon the estimated deficit to be supplied. This is uncertain at present, as the harvests abroad are not finished. As for our side of the question, it is very likely that our surplus for the crop year 1880 and 1881 has been over estimated.

PORK PACKING.—The Cincinnati *Price Current* says:

"There is a fair business doing in hog slaughtering in the West, amounting to about 136,000 head for the past week, or 40,000 over same period last year. Our advices indicate that hogs are being marketed very closely under the inducement of current high prices, and that supplies will hardly be equal to last year for the next sixty days, though it may be two or three weeks before the receipts fall off to last year's movement. We publish a large number of special reports to-day in regard to corn and hogs, received from various sections of the West, which point to a reduction in the corn crop compared with last year, which may be placed at 200,000,000 bushels, or 13 per cent., but still leaving a good crop.

THE UNITED STATES CORN CROP.—The following table exhibits the total crops of corn in the United States as reported for a number of years:

Year.	Bushels.	Year.	Bushels.
1879	1,544,899,000	1872	1,092,719,000
1878	1,388,218,000	1871	991,898,000
1877	1,342,558,000	1870	1,094,255,000
1876	1,283,827,500	1869	874,320,000
1875	1,321,069,000	1868	906,527,000
1874	850,148,500	1867	768,320,000
1873	932,274,000		

The above shows that for five years preceding to 1880 there have been large corn crops, averaging 1,370,000,000 bushels, the preceding eight years averaging 936,000,000.

Late advices indicate that the tobacco crop in that very important producing district, the Palatinate, as well as in other tobacco growing regions of Germany, has been seriously injured, and in some cases destroyed, by hail storms.

A dispatch from Waldsee, which is located in the principal tobacco region of the Palatinate, announces, under date of August 1, that a severe hail-storm visited that locality, causing damage to the tobacco crop to such an extent that no hopes are entertained of a fair yield this year. In fact, the entire crop has been destroyed, and the stalks are all that has been left of it.

From Manheim, it is reported that a severe storm, coming from the direction of the Bavarian Hardt mountains, on Thursday, the 29th day of July, caused considerable damage to the tobacco fields in that locality. A destructive fall of hail was experienced in the towns of Waldsee, Newhofen, Fendenheim, Wallstadt, Ilvesheim, Neckerhausen, Edingen and Lentershausen, causing great damage to the extensive tobacco crop. From Alsace it is reported that a severe storm visited localities on the Rhine and upper Alsace, doing considerable damage.

A correspondent writing from Nuremberg, writes that storms have visited that locality, causing some damage to the growing tobacco crop.

Favorable as the returns may be as regards other articles of merchandise, they are not particularly satisfactory in reference to tobacco, the movements in which during the past month have fallen short of those in the same period of 1879, and further improvement in this year's totals has for the moment ceased. The imports into the United Kingdom during July were barely equal to those of the previous year, and almost trifling as contrasted with the excessive arrivals in July, 1878; but the total receipts for the last seven months were of about average extent.

The imports for the last seven months amounted to 22,954,068 lbs. manufactured tobacco, and 1,963,817 lbs. manufactured and snuff; total, 24,917,915 lbs. Value of imports, £1,334,980. The whole amount of imports for the month ending July 31, amounted to 3,855,423 lbs. Value of these imports, £194,877.

"Havana" Cigars from Paper.

The straw paper manufactures of the Chatham portion of Columbia county, N. Y., have for many years been aware that their product has nearly all gone south, and been used in Cuba as fillers for cigars. None of them manufacture specially with this end in view, although their paper is well adapted for "bogus" cigar-making. The paper used for the purpose indicated is of the lightest weight (7 to 7½ lbs.) it is possible to make. There is one mill in the county located at Queechy (town of Canaan) which manufactures the straw paper expressly for wrappers—not fillers. The Queechy Paper Company's paper mill is situated on a creek but a short distance below a lake, and, being at the head of the stream, the water is of much greater purity, and hence their ability to produce the desired article of paper. The straw paper used in filling the Havana cigars is saturated with a decoction prepared from the stem and refuse of Havana seed leaf, mingled with which are extracts of liquorice root, senna, etc. The paper is so skillfully stamped to resemble the tobacco leaves, the very veins of the leaf being perfectly imitated, that it can seldom, if ever, be detected from the genuine article.

THE MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS

AT PHILADELPHIA no notable change Flour movement light and general market weak Minnesota extra selling in lots; medium at $5 5.25-@75; choice at $5 87@6 50; Penna. extra family at $5 25 Ohio choice $5 75@6 10; Illinois do do at $6 25 ; winter wheat patents at $7 00; Rye Flour, firm at $4 50. In Cornmeal there is nothing doing,

Feed is firm; sales of Bran at $22 ℔ ton.

AT N. YORK, flour market unchanged and very quiet. Choice Minnesota straights closed heavy. No 2 and superfine have a moderate demand; shipping extras, high grades of patents, Bautham flour dull and heavy.

Sour extras at $3 50@4 00; No 2 at $3 65, superfine at $4 00@4 40; State extra brands at $4 25@4 40; State fancy brands at $4 90@5 00; western spring wheat extras at $4 20@4 60; Minnesota clear at $6 00@7 00; Minnesota straights at $7 10@8 75; spring wheat patents at $6 50@8 25; winter wheat seconds at $4 70@5 00; good to choice spring wheat extras at $4 85@5 95; extra amber Indiana, Ohio and Michigan at $5 10@5 35; Ohio, Indiana and Illinois superfine at $4 70@6 75; Genesee extra brands $5 10@5 35; winter wheat patents $7 10@8 75; white wheat, City mills for west Indies $5 25@6 10.

At BALTIMORE Flour was active and higher $ 00@5 50; Patapsco family 6 50.

At BUFFALO Flour was steady.

At CHICAGO Flour was quiet and unchanged.

At CINCINNATI Flour was heavy family at $4 25@4 60; fancy $4 75@5 50.

At DETROIT Flour was quiet and selling; white at $5 25.

At LOUISVILLE Flour was quiet; extra at $4; do family at $4 50; A No 1 at $5@5 25; choice to fancy at $6@6 50.

At MILWAUKEE Flour was quiet and unchanged

At NEW ORLEANS Corn-meal was steady but quiet at $2 25. Bran was firmer at 1.05.

At OSWEGO Flour was steady and unchanged

At ST. LOUIS Flour was quiet and unchanged; choice at $5 10; family at $4 90@5 00; triple extra at $4 57½.

At LIVERPOOL Flour was quoted at 13s. 3d Breadstuffs firmer

GRAIN.

At PHILADELPHIA Wheat was in demand prices a fraction lower; opened no. 2 Red Oct $1 06 Nov. $1 08.

AT NEW YORK Wheat opened lower and closed heavy market dull. No. 2 red, both spot and options, being dull. No. 2 red for Oct. 107⅛; spot red was weaker at the advance, shippers buying to some extent; spot spring was in moderate request for export at lower prices. Millers are holding off. No. 2 red at $1 03@1 04, for Nov., at $1 09¾ @$1 09.

Corn opened a little higer at the first call; was ⅛c lower. During session the market was firmer, owing to light receipts and a fair export demand. The second call was firm; fair inquiry. Sales, No. 2, Sept. 51½@52 for Oct.

Nothing strong on the spot call, ⅛c higher During session the market was quiet but rather weaker for mixed, which are in moderate receipt. The second call was inactive and slightly lower. sales at this call, No. 2 white at 52½ for Oct.

The Rye market was nominal at 95c. for State. Malt was dull and unsettled.

At BUFFALO Wheat was dull; prices nominal: No. 1 white Michigan at $1 00; No. 5 Green Bay at $1 04½, No. 1 white Michigan at $1 20; No. 1 hard Sheboygan at $1 25. Corn active and steady; No. 2 western at 46@48½c. Oats were firm at 35c; Barley neglected. Rye inactive.

At OSWEGO Wheat unchanged; white State $1 25; red do $1 18. Corn quiet; high mixed 52c; No 2 mixed 51c. Barley quiet and dull; No. 1 Canada held at 83c. Rye none in market. Canada nominally held at 82@83c

At LOUISVILLE Wheat was dull at $1 06@1 08. Corn quiet; No 2 white 43c; do mixed 40c. Oats were steady; No 2 white at 36c; do mixed 35c. Rye steady and unchanged.

At BALTIMORE southern Wheat was higher and active; western irregular; southern red at 103c@1 08; do amber at $1 70@1 13; No 2 western winter red, spot, at $1 05@106.

At CHICAGO Wheat was unsettled and lower No 2 Chicago spring at 93½ @ 92½c. for Oct. for cash; 92c for Nov.

At DETROIT Wheat was firm; extra white Michigan nominal; No 1 white Michigan at 92½ for cash.

At NEW ORLEANS Corn was steady at 53@54c. Oats were quiet at 41@42c.

At ST. LOUIS Wheat opened higher but declined. No 2 red fall at 89@72c for cash.

At MILWAUKEE Wheat opened firm. No 1 Milwaukee hard at $1 07; do soft 1 05½

At WILMINGTON Corn was unchanged prime white at 60@61c; mixed at 57@58c.

At TOLEDO Wheat was weak; No 2 red Wabash, spot, $1 02.

At CINCINNATI Wheat was quiet; choice red and white at 91c. No. 2 red winter 92c bid.

At LIVERPOOL red winter Wheat was quoted at 9s 5d@10s; red western spring Wheat at 9s@10s; California average Wheat at 9s@10s 2d; California club Wheat at 9s@9s 6d. Corn at 5s 1d. Barley at 5s 8d. Oats at 6s 3d.

At LONDON floating cargoes of Wheat were hardening do Corn very heavy. Cargoes on the passage—Wheat was a turn dearer; do Corn was unaltered. Off coast—Wheat at 40s@41s 6d; red winter do at 40; do Corn at 23s 6d@24s. Prompt shipment—Corn at 23s; do. No 2 red winter Wheat for shipment this and next month to Queenstown for orders at 43s 6d.

GROCERIES.

AT NEW YORK, Coffee was quite firm and in very fair demand. Rio, fair cargoes at 16c; good cargoes at 16c, prime cargoes at 16¾ c; jobbing lots, common to prime at 10@16¾ c; Santos, fair to good cargoes, 14¾ at 15¾c; Java, 20@24 c; Singapore at 14@18 c; Ceylon at 15@19 c; Maracaibo at 13@17 c; Laguayra at 14⅛@14¾c; Jamaica at 13@16c; St. Domingo at 12@14c; Porto Rico at 15@17c; Costa Rica at 13@18c; Mexican at 14@16c; Mocha at 21@22 c; Angostura at 15@17½c; Savanilla, 13@17c; Curacoa, 13@18c; Sugars—Cuba muscovado at 7 9-16c, 10 do. Martinique 89° test 7⅝c and 400 do. Cuba muscovado, scant, fair to fair refining, at 7⅝@7 13-16c. Refined in firm and good demand. The following are the quotations; cut loaf at 10½c; cubes 9½c; crushed at 10⅜c; powdered at 10⅛@10⅜c; granulated at 10c. Molasses—Cuba centrifugal and mixed at 20@30 c; do. clayed at 32@35 c; do. muscovado refining at 33@36c; do. do. grocery, at 35@38c; Porto Rico at 35@45c; English Islands at 38@45c; New Orleans at 40@65.

Domestic styles of Rice are in steady demand prices favor buyers.

AT PHILADELPHIA, Coffee was firm Rio 14⅛@16⅛c; Maracaibo 13½@15c; Java at 22½@26¼c; Laguayra 13½@16c. Sugar was quiet at 7⅝@7¾c ℔ lb for fair to good refining. Refined Sugars were easier at 10⅛c for crushed; 12½c for cut loaf; 10¾c for powdered; 10⅛c for granulated; 10c for confectioners' A and 9⅞ for standard A. Molasses was dull; we quote at 36c ℔ gallon for 50° test.

At BALTIMORE Coffee was quiet, and without change. Sugar was quiet; A soft at 10⅜c.

At CINCINNATI Sugar was active, hards 10⅝@11; New Orleans 8⅛@9c.

THE WOOL MARKET.

The market continues in the same dull and unsatisfactory condition recorded at the close of last report, but we have no very essential change to report in prices. The manufacturers complain that the prices of goods are relatively far below the value of raw material, and until there is a change we cannot look for any great activity. Combing and delaine in active request at full prices. Sales:

10,000 lbs Ohio X & XX old	42c
1,500 lbs Ohio XX selected, new	48c
2,000 lbs Ohio XX	46c
10,000 lbs Ohio fine	45½c
5,000 lbs Ohio ¼	47c
5,000 lbs Ohio ½	47c
1,000 lbs Ohio ½	48c
2,000 lbs Ohio ¼	44c
2,000 lbs Western ½	47c
2,000 lbs Western fine	43c
15,000 lbs Western fine	38½@43c

BUTTER.

NEW YORK.—Fine creameries were in better supply, and tending upward; market for the week closing strong. Prints ruled steady. We quote creamery extras at 24@25c.; do. good to choice, 21@23c.; imitation creamery, 12@17c., as to quality Bradford tubs, extras, 24@25c.; York State tubs, extras, 23c.; fair to good, 21@24.; Western dairy, fancy, 22c.; little of this kind here; do. fair to good, at 17@20c.; factory packed, 14@16c., as to quality; common grades 8@9c. Rolls—Fancy, 14@16c. Prints—Fancy at 24@30c.; do. firsts at 20@25c.; do. seconds at 15@18c.

PROVISIONS.

Pork opened general market firm, ruled firm, with a good demand. We quote Mess Pork at $16 00@16 50; shoulders in salt at 6¼@6½c; do. smoked, 6¾c.; pickled bellies at 9⅛@10c. as to average; do. shoulders, 5¾@5½c. Loose butchers' Lard, 6⅞c.; prime steam do., $7 05@7 35; city kettle refined do., at 7⅞@8c. Beef Hams at $20 50@21; smoked do., 11@12c.; sweet pickled Hams, 9@10 for heavy and light averages; extra India Mess Beef, $16@16 50; city family do. at $11@11 50; packed do., $10 50, f. o. b, city tallow at 6⅛@6⅜c.